

Defend 16 Sacramento
Syndicalism Prison
Rush Funds

WESTERN WORKER

"Soviets of Workers
Are a Higher Type of
Democracy"—Lenin

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

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BIG C. S. REPEAL RALLY IN S. F. ON MARCH 13 JOBLESS DEMAND SECURITY FROM STATE!

Legislature Told Thousands Fight To Back AB 791

Assemblymen Pelletier, Richie Speak
At Rally; 5000 March To Capitol

By MICHAEL QUIN

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11.—Five hundred worker delegates to the State Unemployed Convention here marched through the streets to the steps of the State Capitol today and voiced the demands of tens of thousands of California workers for passage of Assembly Bill 791 for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

A delegation of thirty-five entered the floor of the Assembly Chamber and presented the demand for a special joint session of the Senate and Assembly Committee on Unemployment Insurance. The hearing was called at the request of a previous workers' delegation which called on the Legislature earlier in the day.

One hundred workers packed the small Assembly balcony to capacity and the remaining hundreds held an open meeting on the steps of the Capitol. The throng was addressed by delegates from A. F. of L. local, small farmers, women and youth organizations.

Alex Noval, chairman of the State Unemployed Committee of Action, led the delegation to the floor of the Assembly and delivered a thirty-minute address to the Legislature.

Reviews Misery of Workers.

He presented the argument and demand of the workers for relief and unemployment insurance. He pointed out that the Legislature could not fail to understand that any other action but passage of the bill would be flagrant stepping on the toes of the workers.

Noval reviewed the increased conditions of destitution among the jobless and the insecurity of the employed. Then he sharply analyzed all of the false unemployment insurance bills introduced and compared them with 791, the only bill which sincerely offers security to workers. Delegates Conklin and Carlisle of Southern California Urban groups addressed the hearing briefly urging them to realize the seriousness of the issue.

Dwight Anderson, chairman of the A. F. of L. committee, replied to the delegation that although no action could be taken today, the cause (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7.)

Judge Dismisses 4 Arrested Here During AFL Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Charles Aguirre, the four workers who were arrested here during the American Federation of Labor Convention last year this week were summarily dismissed in Judge Fritz Court.

The four, George Maurer, Richie and St. Clair, John Thomas and Frank Harbo, were charged with vagrancy. Maurer, in addition, was charged with violation of the handbill ordinance. He had handed leaflets to A. F. of L. members inside the convention hall.

The names of twelve jurymen, tried and true, were called. The court ruled Maurer had violated no ordinance since he had distributed the handbills inside a building. He dismissed the case.

The charges against the other three were dismissed with equal dispatch. The jurymen were told where to get their pay and the judge called "Next case!" And the local A. F. of L. fakers who had insisted the four be prosecuted, were left holding the sack.

ASSEMBLY VOTES TOWNSEND PLAN TO DIVERT RELIEF FIGHT

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11.—While the Unemployed State Congress today presented demands to the Legislature for passage of the Unemployed Insurance Bill 791, the Assembly in an attempt to confuse the issue voted 59 to 17 in favor of the fantastic Townsend Plan proposed by Merriam Bellwether Lyon. The utter hypocrisy of the vote and their attempt to divert the struggle of the unemployed up a blind alley was obvious in the fact that during the preceding discussion most of the assemblymen spoke against the measure. But when the unemployed made demands, they quickly united to vote for this "plan."

SACRAMENTO, Tuesday, March 12.—The high light in the Assembly today was the passing by the Assembly of Bill No. 2381 entitled "an act relating to the transfer and expenditure of moneys for relief of hardships and destitution due to and caused by unemployment, and declaring the urgency thereof."

This bill authorizes State Controller Riley to transfer ten million dollars from special State funds for relief purposes pending the sales of the twenty-four million dollars relief bond issue voted at the last election. The appropriation of this ten million dollars for relief comes as a direct result of the militant action of California workers who opposed the 20 per cent cut in the relief budgets.

It was mass demonstrations such as the Jefferson Park meeting on March 2nd which forced the bosses to call off the proposed cut and to borrow the necessary funds to continue the meager budgets of the more than 800,000 California workers on relief.

* Try To Block Bill
The bill calling for the transfer (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.)

EL CENTRO GRAND JURY OKEHS KILLERS OF LETTUCE STRIKERS

EL CENTRO, March 9.—Imperial County's new Grand Jury refused to return indictments on the brutal murders of Paul Knight and Edredene Kenneth Hamaker, lettuce industry strikers, who were murdered here by deputized hoodlums on Imperial Valley's Bloody Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Grand Jury concluded its so-called investigation of the massacre Thursday, and in its report to Superior Judge Roy McPherrin declared that no true bills were returnable against Rudolph (Rudy) Janssen and H. J. MacGuire, strike-breaking guards, who had been held in connection with the slaying.

At the hearing here fifty-one witnesses testified.
In refusing to return indictments the Grand Jury completed the whitewashing begun by the Coroner's jury "inquest" two weeks ago. They had returned an open

Seamen Strike Coast Tankers

C. S. DEFENSE WITNESS FLAYS PIXLEY TERROR

MEXICAN WORKER TELLS
HOW VIGILANTES SHOT
INTO STRIKE HALL

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Mar. 8.—(Covering Court sessions Mar. 6, 7 and 8.) On October Estrella, Mexican cotton picker from the San Joaquin Valley, took the stand on Wednesday and testified in behalf of the fifteen workers facing framed charges of Criminal Syndicalism. The trial being a test case in which California employers are striving to establish the C. S. Law as an instrument to suppress labor struggles, the whole West Coast strike wave of 1934 and 1935 was cited by the prosecution as evidence for conviction. Particular emphasis was laid on the 1933 cotton strike during which two workers were killed by armed growers.

Estrella arrived in Pixley on the afternoon of the killing just in time to hear Pat Chambers address an open air meeting urging the strikers to maintain discipline during the expected attacks. While meeting was in progress, Estrella looked across the street and saw a state highway patrolman enter the union hall, apparently search it, and then leave. Meanwhile, armed vigilantes began arriving at the outskirts of the meeting, pointing their guns toward Pat.

* Saw Growers Shoot.

When the guns became too menacing, Pat instructed the crowd to move to the hall. Immediately after they entered, the vigilantes lined up across the street and opened fire on the building, killing two. Estrella was on the second floor looking from the window. The man standing next to him received a bullet in the shoulder.

Estrella substantiated the testimony of more than a score of other witnesses that the workers were unarmed and offered no provocation. Assistant Prosecutor Chris Johnson, during cross-examination took advantage of the fact that Estrella had to speak through an interpreter. He fired his questions in a confusing manner and deliberately pretended to misunderstand every answer. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 2.)

1500 Men To Come Out As Fight Launched For Recognition, Wage

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—With twelve oil tankers struck in this port, several in San Pedro and others in coast ports from San Diego to Seattle, some 1500 seamen on this coast are on strike. All incoming tankers will be struck as soon as they arrive, bringing the total to around fifty crews. The sentiment of the sailors on this coast is to strike all ships in support of the tankers crews, tying up all coastwise shipping, including steamships and passenger liners, unless the oil companies agree to the demands of the men. No action has yet been taken in this direction but the sentiment of the rank and file for such a solidarity move is growing.

The strike was called from San Pedro Saturday and the walk-out began with the ships in port Sunday, spreading today as more ships came into port and other crews walked off.

The strikers are asking union recognition in hiring, and payment of the scales previously demanded. These mean increases for able bodied seamen from \$60 to \$80; oilers from \$65 to \$90; firemen from \$60 to \$80; wipers from \$55 to \$70; cooks from \$72 and \$85 to \$110; stewards from \$112 and \$115 to \$150, and boat-swains from \$72 to \$80.

At the meeting of the International Seamen Union local last night, the strike of the tanker crews was enthusiastically endorsed. The motion to spread the strike, however, despite the apparent desire of the sailors for such action, was arbitrarily ruled out of order by S. A. Silverthorn who was in the chair. Later, when the matter of the strike committee came up Silverthorn tried to keep it down to only one but had to give way to the pressure from the floor and a com-

mittee of ten was chosen. Mass picketing is being strengthened Tuesday morning, covering Richmond and other Contra Costa points as well as San Francisco and Oakland.

The strike was called Saturday afternoon when the pressure of the seamen finally forced action. Since the end of the marine workers' strike last year, when the demands were to be arbitrated, the oil companies have refused to meet them. Seeing he could not stop it, Geo. Larsen, secretary, finally called the strike under the rising pressure of the men for action. Andrew Furuseth, president of the ISU, who tried his best during the marine and General Strike last year to sidetrack it into channels safe for the shipowners, at first was reported to have declared the strike unauthorized.

The shipowners are talking of Federal intervention into the strike as a means of ending it, and are planning to ship their oil by tank trucks, rather than meet the just demands of the men. Solidarity action of the railway workers and truckdrivers, in this event, is necessary to win the strike.

* Federation.

The motion that the ISU adopt the constitution for the proposed Marine Federation, uniting all workers in the industry alongshore or at sea, was stopped last night when Carl Lynch, editor of a sheet called the "American Seaman" through technical trickery prevented the endorsement when the motion was made. Seattle local has already adopted it unanimously, as has San Pedro. Larsen in an obviously prepared speech raised a "red scare" against the federation, claiming that under its provisions (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5.)

SAN DIEGO WORKERS CANDIDATES FORCED OFF BALLOT

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 7.—San Diego workers are incensed at the way workers' candidates were thrown off the ballot for the primaries of the municipal elections this spring.

Stanley Hancock, candidate for mayor; Nathaniel Griffin and Forrest Beyer, candidates for School Board, all had sufficient names on their nominating petitions to qualify their place on the ballot, but through technicalities of the election laws, City Clerk Allen Wright was able to scratch off enough names from the nominating petitions to disqualify them.

Hancock in 1933 ran for school board here and received 1400 votes in a hurriedly conducted campaign. Last November in the general state election, running on the Communist Party ticket for State Senator, he received 719 votes.

Mexican Railway Workers Vote General Strike

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—All workers of the National Railways of Mexico and the Mexican Railway voted today for a general strike tying up all lines of the country, in an effort to force the companies to sign a general contract covering better and uniform wage scale and working conditions. The companies have so far refused to sign.

The strike is expected to start within three weeks unless the companies meet their demands.

ILD BAILS AMADOR MINER LEFT IN JAIL BY AFL TOP LEADERS

AMADOR, Jackson County, Mar. 11.—After American Federation of Labor officials had left him lying in a basement dungeon for almost a month, miner Workman, arrested militant in the heroic Amador gold mine strike, was bailed out last Saturday by representatives of the International Labor Defense who posted \$500 cash.

Two other miners still remain in the Amador jail for whom the I. L. D. is making every effort to raise bail as soon as possible.

Representatives first approached D'Ambrosio, local president of the union, and Warren, right hand man of Vandenberg, with the bail. They were informed that the men were perfectly comfortable in jail, there was no reason to bail them out, and that at a meeting of the strike committee it was voted not to accept bail from the I. L. D. which was characterized as Red. Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Labor Council, who was present, said: "Some of those guys we don't want bailed out anyway."

Out on the street the I. L. D. representative met a member of the strike committee who said there had been no such meeting and no such vote. The representatives proceeded directly to the jail and secured the release of Workman, who is seriously ill with tuberculosis and silicosis. He described the jail as "a hell-hole comparable to Spanish torture chambers which no words could describe."

Anyone who can loan bail to release the two still in jail, communicate at once with the I. L. D., Rm. 410, 1005 Market St., S. F.

L.A. UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATE; WIN 18 P.C. RAISE

6000 IN PLAZA NAME CANDIDATES FOR RELIEF COMMITTEE

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Fearing the organized action of the unemployed here, which was crystallized in a huge mass meeting of 6000 workers in the Plaza yesterday afternoon, the S.F.R.A. authorities have increased all relief budgets by 18 per cent!

Resolutions in support of the statewide struggle of the unemployed Congress were cheered by the enthusiastic meeting.

* Name Candidates.

Six working class candidates for membership on the Los Angeles County Citizens' Relief Committee as representatives of the unemployed were named at a united front mass meeting in the Plaza.

The candidates are Mrs. Claire Lee Turley, of Tujunga; Frank Blake, South Los Angeles; Mrs. Belle Allen, Highland Park; Sam Jones, Southeast Los Angeles; Walter Bellman, Bay Cities District; and West Los Angeles, and Professor Allen, of Compton.

Supported by a large delegation of unemployed workers they will go before the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors at 9 a. m. Monday, March 18, and demand that they be given seats on the Citizens' Relief Committee, which has eleven memberships.

Speakers who addressed the enthusiastic mass meeting of workers from throughout Los Angeles County pointed out that the Citizens' Relief Committee now is comprised of members of the capitalist class whose sole interest is to further reduce unemployed relief budgets which already are so low that the recipients cannot possibly live on them in any semblance of decency.

* Demands \$10 a week.

The six representatives chosen today will militantly make the following demands for the unemployed from the Board of Supervisors: (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1.)

BUZZARD McCORD, INDICTED ON EMBEZZLEMENT, FLIES COOP

BULLETIN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A nationwide search has been instituted, according to report, for one Ruth (Buzzard) McCord, former Relief director of Contra Costa County against whom the Grand Jury returned two indictments last week, covering three counts of embezzlement and two of grand theft. How seriously this search will be carried out, however, is in doubt. She was given time to make her getaway following the indictments by the fact that District Attorney Francis Healy held up notification of the indictments until at least eleven hours after they were made.

This fugitive from justice is expected to hide out in Reno where she is said to have relatives.

RICHMOND, Calif., March 11.—Culminating a three-year campaign by the organized unemployed and the Communist Party, Mrs. Ruth W. (Buzzard) McCord was indicted last Wednesday night for embezzlement by the Contra Cos-

Workers Join In Big United Mass Protest In S. F.

Representatives Of Many Organizations
and Parties Urge Repeal of C. S. Law

MENDIETA INVOKES MASS MURDER AS CUBA STRIKE GROWS

HAVANA, Cuba, March 11.—The Mendieta-Wall Street government, faced with an island-wide general strike involving more than half a million Cuban workers, has invoked the dreaded Ley De Fuga (law of escape) in a desperate attempt to suppress the strike which is entirely political in nature and aimed directly at Mendieta and his fascist cabinet. Few economic demands are being raised.

Under the Ley De Fuga, workers are arrested, told to run and then shot. Officially they are reported "shot while trying to escape." Mendieta has declared a state of war against the striking workers. More than 200 were reported massacred by police since Saturday's dawn.

Railway workers and food workers today joined in the general walk-out which began with a student strike against the Mendieta government and rapidly spread to nearly every branch of organized labor.

Communists, Auténticos (middle class party), Guiteristas and members of the A. B. C. are all fighting together for the overthrow of the Mendieta-Batista regime, for their democratic rights and for economic demands. Batista, chief of the General Staff of the Cuban army has called in tanks, airplanes, machine guns and every other implement of war in an attempt to smash the anti-imperialist front of the workers and Communists.

The last of the government departments went out Saturday afternoon and the prospects of a sweeping walk-out were powerfully reinforced by a strike declaration issued by Cuba's most militant trade union organization, the Cuban National Confederation of Labor. The strike call of the C. N. O. C. was jointly issued with the strike call of the railroad workers.

Darcy To Speak At Mason Opera House, L. A., Mar. 15

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—The Western Worker drive for subscriptions and funds will reach a climax in Los Angeles at the mass meeting scheduled for Friday evening, March 15, at the Mason Opera House at 127 So. Broadway. The feature of the evening will be a talk by Sam Darcy, district organizer of the Communist Party, on the position of the Communist Party in regard to the labor party movement.

Darcy will also expose the vicious lies of America's champion yellow journalist, William Randolph Hearst. Other speakers will be Harold J. Ashe, Western Worker Los Angeles representative, and Louise Todd, recently framed on charges of falsifying petitions to put the Communist Party on the ballot, and now out on bail pending appeal.

The Theatre of Action will present two scenes from the play, "Waiting for Lefty."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12. Tomorrow night, thousands of workers will crowd into Dreamland Auditorium in a huge mass protest against the Criminal Syndicalism frame-ups in Sacramento and, with their mighty voice, demand the repeal of the vicious law under which such frame-ups are possible.

The crowd will include delegations from out-of-town, San Jose being the latest city where workers' organizations voted to send delegations. At the C. S. protest mass meeting held last night at the Labor Temple, at which A. T. Mintz, of the State Teacher College, Earl Morehead of the Butchers Union (A. F. of L.) and Caroline Decker spoke, delegates were elected to come to Wednesday night's meeting at the Dreamland Auditorium.

The meeting, at which further plans for the struggle until the law is repealed will be outlined, will be a splendid example of the united front of labor which has been raised in this fight. Representatives of A. F. of L. unions, Epic clubs, assemblymen and a senator from Sacramento, employed and unemployed delegates, and representatives of militant workers' organizations will occupy the platform. And the list of speakers who will demand passage of Assembly Bill No. 419 to repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Law as well as the immediate dropping of all charges of the sixteen workers facing frame-up court in Sacramento, will show the wide range of support rallied by the State Conference for United Action.

Senator Culbert Olson, State chairman of the Democratic Party will speak. So will Epic Assemblyman John Pelletier, who will bring with him from the capital several other legislators. And Assemblyman Patterson of King City, a Republican Party member will join his voice in the protest.

* 2 Defendants Speak.

Two of the Sacramento defendants, Harry Collenz and Caroline Decker will speak, as will Bill Sanders, past president of the Ornamental Iron Workers (A. F. of L.). John Mooney, Anita Whitney of the Communist Party, Geo. Maurer of the International Labor Defense, Ben Legere of the S.F. Democrat Council, Dr. Geo. Hedley, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6.)

AFTER TWO YEARS OF THE "NEW DEAL"

WHAT THE WORKERS GOT:

Factory payrolls DROPPED 40 per cent below the 1926 level.
Real wages DECLINED 3 per cent to 5 per cent from 1933 to 1935.
Living costs MOUNTED 14 per cent; food prices ROSE 35 per cent.
Number on relief rolls INCREASED by 4,000,000 in two years.
Increase in trade union membership LIMITED to 1,500,000 by N. R. A.
Sixty strikers murdered, hundreds jailed since N. R. A. began.

WHAT THE BOSSES GOT:

Dividend payments INCREASED 50 per cent above the 1926 level.
Profits INCREASED 100 per cent to 400 per cent from 1933 to 1935.
Million-dollar incomes MORE THAN DOUBLED between 1933 and 1935.
Military and Naval budget highest in "peace time" history, over \$2,500,000,000.
N. R. A. INCREASED company-union membership by 3,500,000.
Bankers and employers who "violated" the N. R. A. have gone scot free.

CAL. SMALL DAIRYMEN IMPERIAL VALLEY VIGILANTES EXPOSED IN SAN DIEGO COURT

By Dairy Farmer

MODESTO, Calif., Mar. 11.—

In Stanislaus County, there is opposition to the enforcement of the compulsory tuberculosis test. An appeal for an injunction against the test has been made, and the district attorney's office is quoted as saying that the courts have no authority to override the police power of a municipality. This point was passed upon by Judge Kepler in a TB injunction case in the 12th Judicial district of Iowa.

Judge Kepler issued an injunction against the test. He said in part:

"The enforcement of the municipal ordinance will be enjoined when it is unreasonable, whether in its face or when or where a set of facts make it so."

"In the plaintiffs' claim, this test comes from cattle which, though condemned as tubercular, are in fact non-tubercular, then the court is constrained to hold that the tuberculin test is so faulty, uncertain and unreliable that it can not be upheld, and the law and rules authorizing the same are unconstitutional, unreasonable, and arbitrary, taking of property without due process of law and without protection of principles which govern police power."

This judge issued an injunction against the tuberculin test under the provisions of chapter 129 of the Code of Iowa, of 1927, or amendments thereto or under the rules of the defendants and are enjoined from in any way interfering with the property rights of the plaintiffs, in or to their said cattle without the consent of the plaintiff, and are enjoined from testing with the tuberculin test or examining, appraising, condemning, or guaranteeing any herds of cattle to be sold, delivered, or to the plaintiffs."

Stated M. H. Kepler, Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Iowa: "The cow testers did not appear to resist their testing on farm."

In California the use of this test is slowly a racket to wipe out the small dairymen by declaring the most of their herds unfit. The result will be to put control of the dairies in the hands of the big dairies—those with cash and power, and give them a virtual monopoly.

A real struggle on the part of the farmers to control the test and enforcement of such an injunction in California is necessary if they are not to be eradicated and their means of living taken away from them.

OAKLAND, March 11.—Following the return to work of 1,000 cleaners and dyers in San Francisco after what was a virtual lock-out during the past week, food cleaners and dyers went out in the last Bay area today. The "strike" is one of the same character as that of San Francisco, wherein the workers were locked out while the big employers earned on a price war with the smaller shops in an effort to force them out of business or raise their price to meet the higher, more efficient establishments.

Three workers in Oakland have been arrested picketing the low-price shops.

The men in San Francisco returned to work last Saturday morning on the promise from Edward Van derburg that the wage agreements and working conditions they want will be settled in their favor within ten days. The Oakland workers understand that the same agreement will be binding for them. The employers have told them that only by first acting in cutting out the "dilettantes" can it be possible for the big firms to pay the scale.

By P. D.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 11.—Testimony in the American Civil Liberties Union suit against the San Diego School Board's refusal to grant use of schools for meetings of the organization, brought out the part of the vigilantes played in the 1934 Imperial Valley strikes.

Charles E. Nice, of Brawley, a witness for the School Board, proved by his testimony that he was opposed to anyone who professed liberalism, or who was an agricultural worker out on strike in the Valley.

A. I. Wirin, cross-examining Nice, brought out the admissions from the witness that he was commander of the League Against Communism, in the Valley, in 1934, that he often went armed, and that he and his vigilante associates found a way to evade a Federal injunction against the League.

In reference to Nice's attack on Grover Johnson, International Labor Defense attorney, who courageously defended the strikers in court, an Imperial Valley, the following was brought out:

Wirin: "Did you beat Johnson?"
Nice: "Well, I can't say I beat him but he got some hard licks at my hands."

But the workers present when Johnson arrived in San Diego with Alexander and the members, that night in 1934, all swore that Johnson looked as if he had been beaten.

through a mangling machine. The writer was present, and Johnson's face was pulled twice its ordinary size and was colored blue, and was very inflamed.

Under cross-examination Nice was forced to admit that he had never heard anyone advocate violence or overthrow of the government in the A. C. L. U. meeting at Ateca Hall in Brawley, March 17, 1934.

He said he objected to the presence of the Civil Liberties Union in the Valley, because he thought they would be "better off away" and because they were there to do things not for the good of the Valley. Of course he meant "not for the good" of the wealthy growers and business interests in the Valley.

Wirin asked what the members of the League Against Communism was.

Nice: It had about 7000 members.

Wirin: How many has it now?

Nice: Oh, about 5000, I guess.

Wirin: And you were the commander?

Nice: Yes.

Wirin: Then it is a military organization?

Nice: No, not exactly.

Wirin: Were you armed?

Nice: Some times.

Wirin: Were all the members armed?

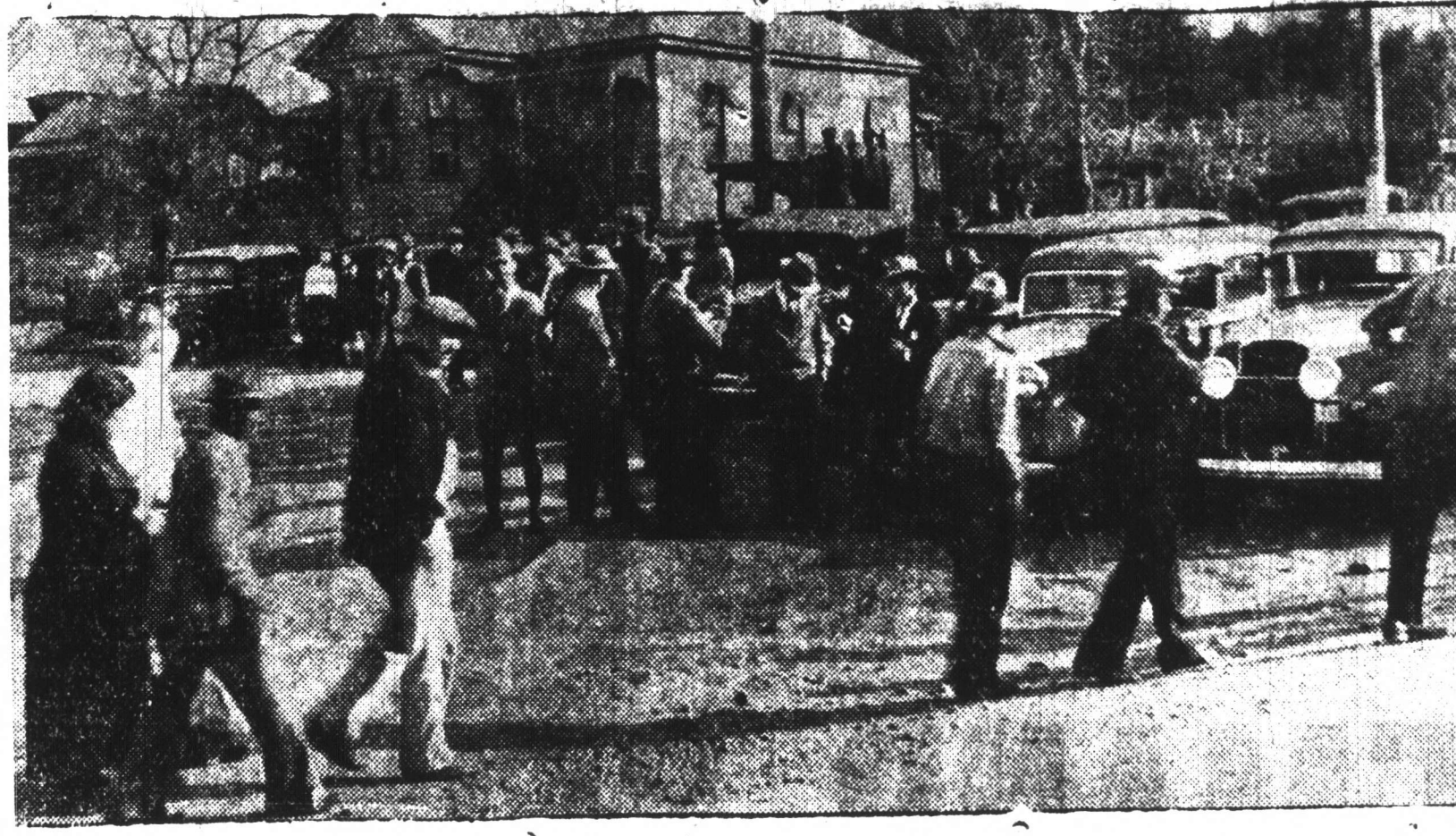
Nice: I don't think so.

Wirin: Well, how many were armed?

Nice: I can't say. I didn't search them.

CCC Youth Strike in Santa Cruz

On The Amador Picket Line



Striking gold miners at Jackson, Amador County, with their wives keep pickets around the mines to keep scabs out. The strike, for rescinding of wage cut, is now four months long.

220 CCC BOYS WIN DEMANDS FOR MORE FOOD

By A CCC Worker.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., March 11.—At Civilian Conservation Camp 12.6, Capitola, the boys were getting rotten grub and it made most of them sick. The militant elements advocated refusal to work unless the grub was improved. They were getting burnt meat, worse cooking, punk coffee and watery milk and hardly any vegetables (and around here they are clean).

Wednesday morning when the whistle blew for assembly no one assembled. The Captain phoned to the chief in Monterey, a Colonel Parker. Within an hour he was here.

He called the boys together, told them about "agitators" and warned them "they were striking against the President of the U. S. A. He appealed to their patriotism and for fully two hours he harangued them to "quit this boys' foolishness." But they didn't budge. The Colonel asked how many were willing to go back (to such on the others). One younger about 16 years old stepped forward out of a crowd of about 200. The Colonel got burned up but the boys insisted they wanted better grub if they were required to work. The next day a part of their demands were met. They got additional clothes and a special of fier is to be sent from the President to have charge of the culinary department.

This is the third strike they have had in this camp. The camp is going to be disbanded in about two weeks so they figured the boys wouldn't do anything. But the militants are on the job. A few weeks ago at the other camp in Boulder Creek most of the boys got poisoned on rotten food. A militant element is developing out there and you will hear from them soon.

THE QUESTION OF A LABOR PARTY

Will be answered by

SAM DARCY

District Organizer, Communist Party

AT A WESTERN WORKER RALLY

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at 8:00 P. M.

MASON OPERA HOUSE

127 So. Broadway, Los Angeles

ADMISSION 25c

Comrade Darcy will also expose the role played by Hears in developing American Fascist tendencies.

Fakers Ban the Western Worker

By A Worker Correspondent.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 11.—

While my husband was out on his usual trip selling Western Worker the other day, he approached a truck driver for the Golden State Creamery Company to buy a paper.

The man refused and added: "We are not allowed to buy or read papers or any literature until it is okay by the Union Committee. I would not dare to have that paper in my possession."

Of course this is no news to any class-conscious worker. But I hope those who think we are living in a "free country" will read this and then have enough red blood in their veins to refuse to be told what they shall or shall not read. When they do the teamsters will be proud to say: "Sure, I read the Western Worker. It's the biggest labor paper on the coast!"

Worker Invents Hand Mimeograph That All Can Make

Machine Can Be Readily Dismantled And Hidden

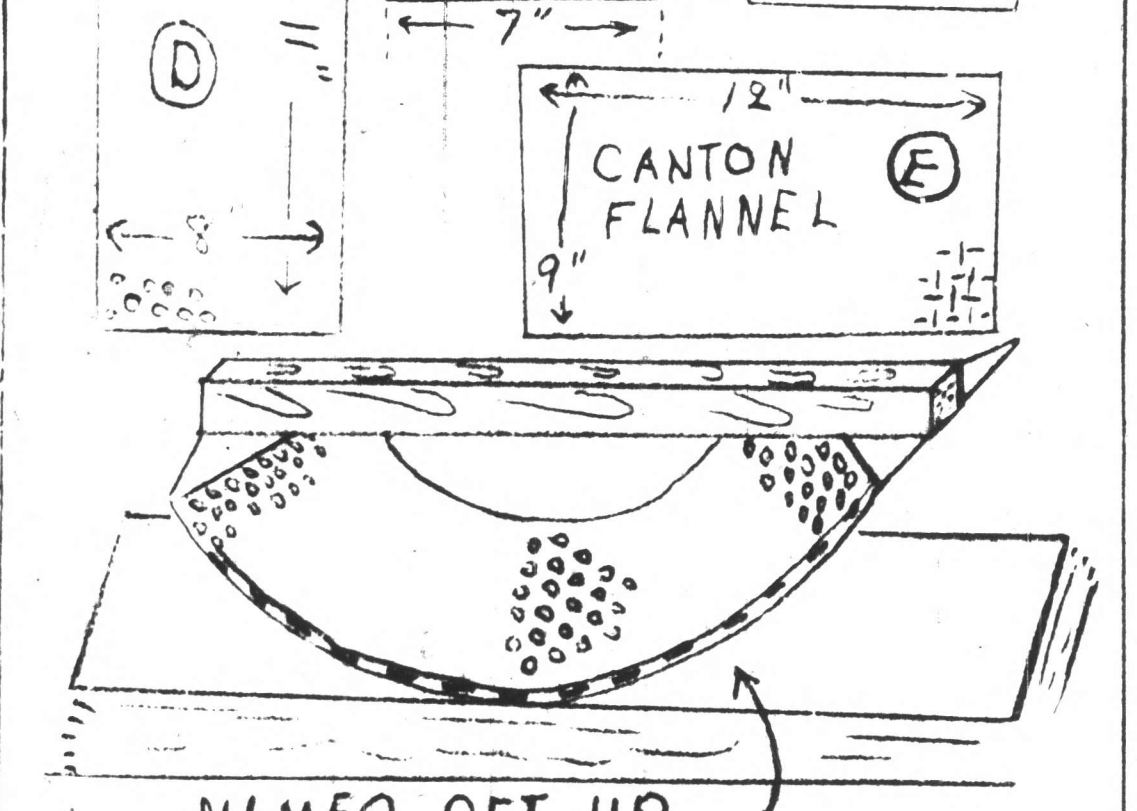
In the context recently announced in this section of the Western Worker for a mimeograph which could be made at home out of common materials capable of making out of work and in addition should also be able to be dismantled and hidden in separate small parts—the best one to have is the following.

It was made by Comrade Condofer of San Francisco.

As can be seen from the accompanying drawing and his description this machine is very simple and all of its parts can be easily reduced to tiny bits.

The advantage of such a mimeograph over any other mimeograph is so simple as to make the latter virtually worthless. Inasmuch as this is easy to make, to hide, and is capable of much greater production. It has the additional advantage of being foolproof.

For all sorts of Party and other workers groups should provide themselves with such a mimeograph to use in their own work. Make yourself one from this plan.



MIMEO SET UP

A MIMEOGRAPH THAT CAN BE HIDDEN IN A BOOK

A) Take a piece of seven-eighths regular soft pine and rip a piece one inch wide and cut off in pieces 9 inches long.

B) Cut two pieces of 24 gauge (in 2 1/2 by 7 inches. Cut on dotted line from center to 1/2 inch from opposite side as shown in B.

C) Bend up 1/4 inch to 45 degree angle and punch two holes in center.

D) Get a piece of 22 gauge spring steel perforated with 332 hole—7 holes to the lineal inch cut to eight inches by eleven inches.

E) A piece of canton flannel can be bought very cheap, usually 20c per yard. Cut to 9 by 12 inches and sew around steel leaving the flannel happen over the edge of the steel.

Get Out Your Literature To The Masses!

The Party stands on the eve of its greatest achievements in the field of literature distribution. The success of distribution of nearly 100,000 of the edition of Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism" and 100,000 of the edition of "The Communist Manifesto" since October has given the great possibilities we have in this work.

"Theory to the Masses" captures the imagination and is harnessing the enthusiasm of the Party membership and revolutionary workers. Our Party and revolutionary organizations will be built and strengthened on the basis of struggle. But struggles must be given direction, firmness, and unity. Our immediate and ultimate tasks must be understood. The entire movement must be imbued with deep conviction.

With the immense editions of new publications which are coming out we must have the most active and energetic support of the Party membership and revolutionary workers in the field of distribution. Not only must they buy and read literature themselves (individually or in groups), they must bring, sell, and discuss our literature with their contacts in the shops, organizations, neighborhoods, and among the million-masses who are being drawn into struggle against the Roosevelt regime and war program.

One hundred thousand copies each of "State and Revolution," "Why Communism?" "Marxism vs. Liberalism—The Stalin-Wells Interview," 50,000 copies each of "The Communist Manifesto," and Lenin's "Letter to American Workers" and "Revolution in Disguise."

Can You Answer These Questions?

(Answers will be found on page 5.)

- 1—When was the Criminal Syndicalism Law passed?
- 2—Why was it passed at that particular time?
- 3—What constitutes a crime under the law?
- 4—How many workers have been brought to trial under the C. S. Law in California?
- 5—In what outstanding case in 1930 was the Criminal Syndicalism Law used against the working class?
- 6—What was the "Long Beach Case" of 1932?
- 7—When were the eighteen Sacramento defendants arrested?
- 8—How many of them are under indictment? How many are on trial?
- 9—How did the Trotskyites manage to work their way into the trial? What role have they played?
- 10—What is the role of the Communist Party and the I. U. D. following this trial? What must we do to have that these tactics are correct?

Why Communism?

State and Revolution 50
Marxism vs. Liberalism 10
The Communist Manifesto 12
Lenin's Letter to American Workers 8
Revolution in Disguise 38
Total 118

Besides we are making a drive to increase the circulation of our periodicals as follows:

The Communist—one to every two Party members 25
The Communist International—one to every three Party members 17
Party Organizer—three to every five Party members 7
Making a grand total of 192

This, of course, does not mean that each Party member must buy an average of 19.2c worth of literature for himself each week. The above also does not include all the literature which will be distributed. There are many more titles. But it gives an idea of what must be expected in the nearest future from each Party member as a mass distributor of our literature.

A Good Speech Needs Careful Arrangement Of The Material

Subject Matter and How to Arrange Your Speech:

Having selected your subject, before you look up any references or seek data, sit down and write out fully what you know about it, then, and not until then, seek further information.

The best sources for data: First—the two and three cent pamphlets gotten out by the Party which are lectures in themselves. The larger pamphlets should be used for study and background. Second—the Communist newspapers and magazines which are mines of information. Take notes and then organize those notes to support what you wish to say. Third—Attention to the public press and magazines gives the best chance to prove the capitalist exploiters of their own weaknesses and inconsistencies. Fourth—Bulletin issued by agitprop departments and by the Party and labor groups. Fifth—Miscellaneous sources to be searched: Bulletins of United States Dept. of Labor; U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dept. of Interior, and U. S. Dept. of Chamber of Commerce. These can be found in the Public Library and in addition the librarian can give you many more, published by various groups.

Outlines:

1. The Party furnishes outlines on all important subjects.
2. Speakers will learn to make their own outlines.
- After you have read up on your subject and studied it but not memorized what you have read, arrange your material.

Plan of Speech: 1. Introduction (What you will prove or talk about.)

2. Body of speech (main points, arguments.)
3. Conclusion (summing up of argument.)

The first and third parts should be short; the second part is your speech.

No. 1. Some topical event: "Roosevelt says all the unemployed will have work by June."

No. 2. The bulk of your speech which puts the facts and figures over to your audience. Example: 1. How Roosevelt's plan has failed so far; facts, figures, reports from numerous sources.

2. The chances are now worse than they were. Who got the money that was appropriated (Capitalists and not unemployed.)

3. That manner of conducting unemployed march camps under mil-

Sixth: Love and friendliness, makes your hearer receptive.

Seventh: Warm the audience before you begin to bite hard; prove that your opponents deserve to be smothered and killed.

Three fundamentals in delivery:

1. Phrasing.
2. Pause.
3. Emphasis.

First: Phrasing is grouping of words without exact pause. In this you can renew breath and correct ideas more clearly, and it corrects rhythm and with pause, monotony of tone in speaking. Practice—"The Communist has are sufficiently distinct; that who soever will not work, neither shall he eat."

"The investigators found in the warehouse great numbers of cans and chickens and people suffering at the same time because of the scarcity of food on the market."

2. Pause: A longer stop than phrasing. Many who phrase can't "pause" correctly. It's one test of a good speaker; it's the "balance" control of the voice. Lack of pause and self control are revealed when you cannot do it. A very important part of emphasis, demanding mental alertness. Practice—"Here you have the essence of Lenin's philosophic work—whether by hand or brain."

"Do you imagine that Roosevelt is going to permanently remedy the unemployment situation, that the bankers are really going to sacrifice their profits? That the capitalists will surrender their control of industry to the workers without a struggle?"

"The answer is just this, it can't be done."

"Ten—fifteen—twenty minutes so by like a reluctant century."

Stress, Force, Emphasis, Volume.

Practice: "The secretary thinks we can buy a copy."

"Comrades while we read history we make history."

We have learned that to 1) win, 2) hold, and 3) convince, on an audience, were then fundamental in public speaking. To do these three things we must possess a well-handled and pleasing voice.

(To Be Continued)

Watch the WESTERN WORKER

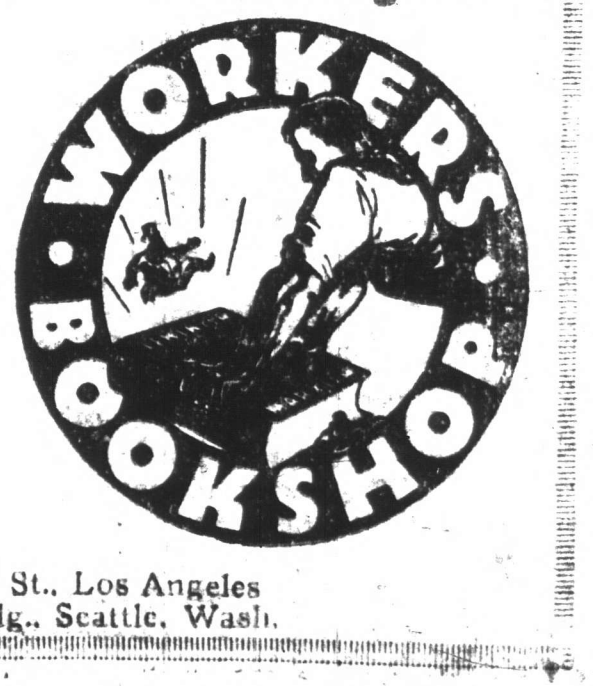
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Soviet Farm Letter Explodes Hearst "Starvation" Lies

East of the Rockies

Relief Workers Jailed In Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 11.—Ten workers have been sentenced to periods ranging from fifteen months to one year for participating in the May, 1934, relief demonstration here. George Hopkins, unemployed Negro worker, was given sixteen months, eight other Negro and white workers one year each and a six-year-old preacher a suspended sentence. Among those sentenced to one year in jail is Mr. Wilma Conners, Negro woman and mother of two small children. The workers had been confined on trumped up charges of "conspiracy to overthrow the government." Fourteen workers and intellectuals have been indicted for protesting against the outrageous franchise.

Pickets Beaten In Night Court

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 11.—New York police beat many workers with clubs, sending two to the hospital, when ordered to clear the Ninth Court of thirty-five arrested Olshbach store pickets and many visitors here last week. The chairman of the strike committee was beaten over the head and had to be rushed to the hospital immediately. Louise Hanks, tell unconvincingly when she was kicked in the stomach by another policeman. A deputy police commissioner was a witness to the beatings. The arrests were made during a large picket demonstration in which members of the International Workers' Order, National Students' League and other workers' organizations took part.

Striking Vets Win Concessions

MIAMI, Fla., March 11.—Striking ex-servicemen, many of them members of the old bonus army, were promised that some of their demands could be granted when Stone, Florida FERA administrator declared that "some of the grievances appear to be well founded." The striking veterans are forced to build bridges and construct roads at a dollar-a-day wage. They struck after their grievance committee, a four, hearing their demands, had been driven out of camp and told to return. The men demanded better sanitary conditions, equal rights with civilians, and freedom from interference by sheriff's deputies. Governor David Seitz has been forced to promise the grievance committee will be reinstated but on a probationary basis.

Two Jobless Organizers Jailed

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 11.—Harold Bryan, secretary of the Unemployment Council, and the Rev. Claude Williams, a Socialist, entered the Sebastian County Jail here last week for serving out sentences imposed on them for assisting a strike of FERA workers. Bryan was sentenced to a fifteen-day term and Williams to serve six months and pay a \$500 fine. Williams will have to work out in jail. Williams was sentenced on a "Lump Sum" charge to serve three months and pay a fine of \$100. "We would not have been hanged," said Bryan's statement after his arrest.

Police Raid Home of Scottsboro Mother

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—Police recently raided the home of Mrs. Viola Montgomery, mother of one of the nine Scottsboro boys. They confiscated personal letters, seized all literature relating to the struggle for boys' freedom and removed almost all of Mrs. Montgomery's belongings. She is now in the city jail. The raid was the result of a letter from the Scottsboro boys' mother, Mrs. Montgomery, to the National Labor Union, which is fighting to save her boy from the electric chair. The raiders produced her that she would "let off" if she would tell where the meetings of the International Labor Defense in Atlanta were held. Mrs. Montgomery refused to give any information.

3000 Demand Removal of Police Chief

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 11.—The day after he vowed threats against strikers of the Oliver Iron-mining company here, 3000 signatures on a petition demanded the removal of Police Chief Lusk.

Fur Workers' Strike Before L.A. Regional Labor Board

LOS ANGELES, March 10.—The regional labor board held two hearings Thursday on the strike in Ball's shop, 635 S. Hill street, which is already in its fifth week. Ball is charged with violating the agreement and discriminating against workers for their union affiliation. At these two hearings the union was able to make clear that notwithstanding the fact that Morris Ball signed an agreement with the Fur Workers Industrial Union, which was to run till July 1, 1935, the firm locked out the workers and declared an open shop with worse conditions than the Union agreement provided for.

The hearing before the Labor Board was caused by the intense activity of the strikers around the Morris Ball Shop, picketing every day and convincing scabs to quit. This made it impossible for Ball to run his factory without his regular crew. Mr. Ball brazenly abrogated the Union agreement as an initial step in a concerted move of a group of racketeers to break the fur workers' industrial union. This man ever, of course, failed. The furriers' union is determined to force every manufacturer to live up to Union conditions and signed contracts.

A dance and concert arranged for Saturday evening, March 23, at the Workers Center Auditorium, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., L. A., the proceeds of which will go to the benefit of the strikers. Tickets are 25c. The class-conscious workers are urged to come and help the strikers.

Senate Votes Enlarged Army

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate voted to add 47,000 men to the United States Army, thereby giving even beyond the Roosevelt war program. The bill of the House passed by a vote of 75 to 15. The bill would add 47,000 men to the army, but the House has not yet voted on it. The Senate is determined to make absolutely sure that the army is brought up to a strength of 100,000 men.

"We Have Both.. Food and Money"

Following is a letter written by Y. Markkanen from a collective farm in the southern part of Russia to a friend of his (L. Lett) in Karcha which is in the northern part of Russia. Both of these men have gone theretofore to the United States and are well known to many Finnish workers in this country. The letter itself is a striking refutation of the lies Hearst has been printing about starvation on collective farms.

"If there are any among us who do not care to eat along with the rest of us at the commune's eating place, they can go next door to the restaurant which serves cheese, eggs, snail, sweets, pies, and other delicacies. Even the other commodities seem to be very plentiful. Our commune store, for example, received a shipment of cloth that is measured by the kilometer—a whole 10,000 meters! We got 100 bicycles on the first shipment. Our son got one of these and is now riding around on it even though you have a whole lot of snow up there.

"That is the way life is being changed! It would take a long time for individuals or family women to sew that cloth into clothes. We have decided, therefore, to organize a special tailoring establishment. We have all the rest of the kind of workers necessary, but we need a good director—someone who can direct the rest of the work. And for these 'tailors' we can guarantee such a wage that the ordinary Moscow 'good times' would be nothing compared to this. If they had plenty of money at the time of the gold rush in Alaska, we have here both money and food!

"I'll add a few more figures about our commune to give you a better picture of it. We have 612 head of cattle, 1200 hogs of which 260 are sows meaning that we'll have plenty of hogs. We have 300 head of sheep and 1000 head of pigs. We have nearly 500,000 rubles worth of grain set to be sold! I think that is enough figures because it isn't possible to give all the figures in a letter anyhow.

"I was just 41 years since I left Finland for the United States. Finland has therefore been for sixteen years already, and the United States must just as well be forgotten too. I do have a sister over there in Idaho with whom I sometimes correspond; and a brother in Eureka, Brother Williams' mind has certainly been

"The above-mentioned are not the highest incomes of the commune. I mentioned them merely because they were natural friends of ours and I knew you would be interested. There are many families in the commune whose income is over 6000 rubles. What is going to happen to us with all these riches? Life has certainly changed. Everyone has money to spare!

TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE CALLS N.Y. MEET MARCH 16-17

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 11.—The National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League has called a special convention of all affiliated organizations to be held in New York, March 16 and 17.

The purpose of the special convention, as pointed out in the call, is to take up the next steps of the T.U.U.L. organizations in the fight against the increasing capitalist attacks and the fight for the unification of the trade union movement. As a result of the activity for unification carried on by the T.U.U.L. unions, many of the independent unions also are taking steps in the direction of unification and toward one union in their industry. The present drive of the employers toward company unionism and the notable "swing to the right" of the NRA make the need for unification more urgent than ever.

The convention will discuss what steps must be taken to unite all forces of the working class against the capitalist attacks and for the development of the struggles of the workers against them.

put in a whirl through his reading of the "New York News" (a Finnish religious paper). You know, he is very much disturbed by our having to live here among such poverty!

Who Wouldn't Be Satisfied?

"Personally, I have been well satisfied with things here. My health is good; and, as the commune's veterinarian, I have done passable (some say very good) work. My wife, although she is from the North, is never sick either. Even now she is working in a wood-drying establishment as a heater—helping to dry wood for the carpenter shop that Otto Antio directs.

"Well, there isn't much of anything else to write about.

"Say 'hello' to all our friends up there.

"Comradely yours,

"Yrjo Markkanen."

Zlodi Bros.
Dairy Lunch & Cafeteria
67 Fourth St. cor. 104th St.

Foreign News Briefs

Cuban Trade Unions Call General Strike

HAVANA, Cuba, March 11.—Leaders of labor unions throughout Cuba, forced by lack and file military, have agreed to call a general strike against the fascist Will Street Mendieta-Batista-Caffrey government. A complete strike of employees of the government Communication Department, affecting telegraph and post offices throughout the island already is effective. Street car men in Havana were the first union workers to go out. Physicians, attorneys, nurses and other workers of Havana's seven hospitals have joined the strike as have printers, and the entire staff of the Treasury, Labor, Education, and Justice.

Thaelmann Begins Third Year In Nazi Jail

MOSCOW, March 11.—With the greeting of "Rot Front, Comrade Thaelmann!" Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper here greets Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the German workers who on March 3, 1935, began his third year in Hitler dungeon under the iron heel of the Nazi jail-brothers. "Everything is already prepared by fascist justice for the trial of Thaelmann," Pravda points out, "even special laws have been passed, introducing the so-called 'National Courts.' Everything is prepared except the facts and course."

Disney Gets Soviet Award

MOSCOW, March 11.—Walt Disney, creator of "Mickey Mouse," won third prize in the international film festival, participated in by twenty-one countries. The jury awarded first prize to the Leningrad Cinema Factory for the exceptionally artistic film, Chapayev, "which combined ideological depth, truth to life and simplicity with a high quality of skill, acting and operative work." The second prize was awarded to the French film, "The Last Millionaire" by Rene Clair.

Italy Birthrate Falls—Mussolini Wails

ROME, Italy, March 11.—The loss of a "million soldiers" is causing Mussolini much grief these days—others lost because of the declining birthrate which Mussolini, in spite of a flood of propaganda, has failed to prevent. "Nearly two and a half million Italians unborn during twelve years," means the Popolo d'Italia, the fascist newspaper, "signifies a slice four times larger than the slice from our people during the World War."

Dublin Transport Workers Walk Out

DUBLIN, March 11.—Two strikes involving thousands of Dublin transport workers, have nearly completely tied up Dublin business here for a matter of weeks. The strikers are demanding the rehiring of a bus driver fired by the company for his militant union activities. The Dublin transport strikers were joined last week by workers on the Great Southern Railway who struck because the company insisted on hiring a scab who withdrew from membership in the union.

British Slaughter Caribbean Strikers

BARBETTES, St. Kitts, British West Indies, March 11.—Three strikers were murdered and nine persons seriously wounded when the soldiers and armed police of the Defense and Reserve Forces fired point blank into a peaceful assembly of striking cane-field workers on January 30 at Barbett's Estate here.

News of the shooting spread rapidly throughout the island. Workers flocked to the town in protest. Armed police, called by the manager, attempted to disperse the crowd but the workers refused to leave unless the manager and his foreman were arrested. The soldiers read "The Riot Act" and then opened fire immediately.

Conference Opens Drive for Children's Summer Camp

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—The Workers' Children's Summer Camp Conference which was held Sunday, set itself the definite task of conducting a Summer Camp and Summer centers in the city this year. The conference was attended by many working class organizations, including a red, tip-around. There was an attendance of 35. This summer activity is being planned for all of southern California.

On the basis of the reports, the first organizational steps towards forming a broad United Front for a camp were made. Seven committees were immediately set up. The conference decided to appeal to the working class of Southern California to lend a helping hand towards the raising of a fund for this camp. A minimum of \$350 per child for a two-week period is needed. Many children will be accommodated free of charge in enough funds are raised.

Camp La Verne opens June 30. If you are interested in any special work with children (sports, crafts, nursing, etc.), or if you can help us in our preliminary preparations, inquire at 230 So. Spring St., Telephone MA-5835.

The next meeting of the Workers' Children's Summer Camp Conference will be held Sunday, March 31, at 10 o'clock sharp. Any worker interested in our work is invited to come to this conference and help.

Powell Is Released From Stockton Jail

STOCKTON, Cal., March 11.—Comrade O. J. Powell was released from the Stockton jail on March 5 after having served 180 days on a framed-up vagrancy charge.

Powell, whose militant working class activities in and around Stockton had long ago identified him as a mark for the Fascist gangs who run things here, was arrested on September 5, 1934, at the time he was arranging for the opening of a Darcy-For-Governor office.

The case was appealed to the Superior Court but he was framed a second time in Judge Woodward's Court and forced to serve the six-month sentence.

How The Chinese Red Armies Shifted Their Bases

By Emmett Kirby

March of Three Red Army Columns Made From Kiangsi To Szechwan Province And Kweichow Without Loss Of Any Troops—Kiangse Remains Partisan Area—New Sectors Captured In West

The following letter received from Chen, chairman of the Chinese Red Army, gives a clear and firsthand account of that long, arduous march of the Red Army. It has been the subject of much speculation in the capitalist press, and is a very interesting account of the march. The march was a most remarkable and successful in the history of military warfare.

The Red Army evacuated Kiangsi in the autumn of 1934. It was a man-made hole, a hole for Kiangsi was evacuated and the Red Army worked out a plan whereby all Red Army units in China, as far as possible, should be moved. In September 1934, the Red Army evacuated Kiangsi and moved to Kweichow as an advance guard to prepare for the evacuation.

The entire Soviet government of Kiangsi, including all documents, all radio equipment, etc., was transported to Kweichow and Szechwan long before the main body of the Red Army began its march westward.

When the Red Army evacuated it left behind the large masses of armed partisans so that Kiangsi is and will continue to be a partisan territory.

Red Army Unbeaten.

I talked with a friend of a division commander just back from Kiangsi. He said: "The Reds defeated in Kiangsi? No, that is a joke. The province is filled with them—nothing else."

"In places almost all the men went with them, leaving behind the old and very young and a few women, all of whom are spies and partisans. They burned their guns and wait only until they are strong enough to come back in full force."

In other places whole cities went with the Red Army until hundreds of thousands of people were marching in great waves across southern China. The so-called 7000 "Red army soldiers" of which Chiang Kai-shek and the imperialists are constructing great airdromes in Sian in Shensi, which is the closest point to Szechwan, and are sending troops into Szechwan, while a part of Chiang's headquarters has been moved to Chungking to help the bandit general Liu Hsiang.

The military men said to me: "The whole world fights against the Red Army. The General Staff has more than 100 German Fascists and many of the individual divisions have a German. The one I was with had one German. The air force in Nanchang consists of Italians, the aviators at Hangchow are Americans. The British, Americans, Italians and Germans supply guns and money. The whole capitalist world fights the Red Army."

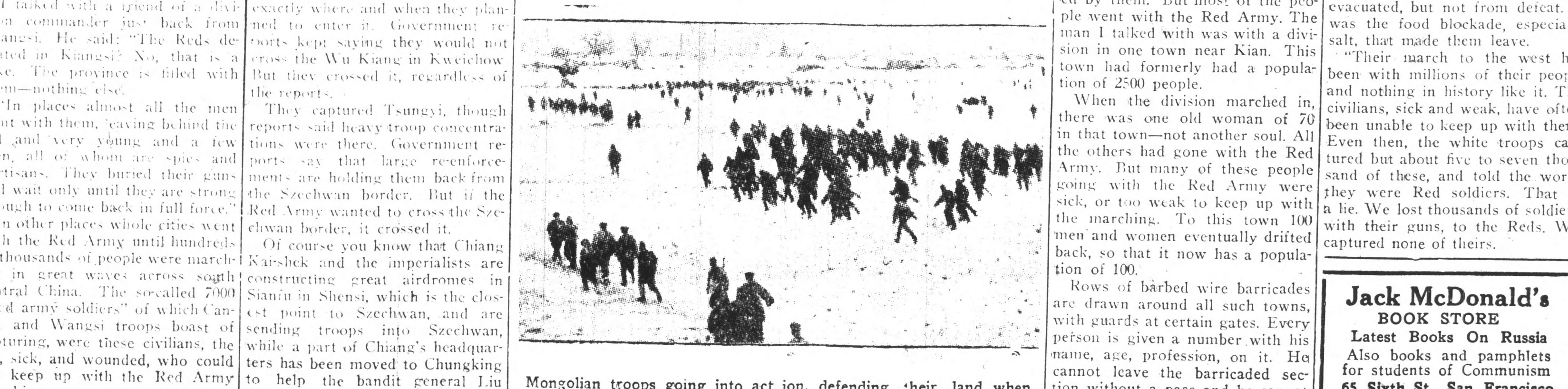
Triumphant March.

"In Kiangsi, the evacuation of the Red Army was a miracle. It was carried out with the greatest order and discipline. This has terrified the Nanking troops. The Reds took with them their wounded and sick and left not one behind. They buried their dead so we could not find even the graves. Their trenches and their places for resting air attacks are unparalleled in cleverness. They could see the enemy approach but we could not see them."

"When we marched into towns, their houses were standing as they left them. The Nanking soldiers demolished them, using all wood for firewood, taking everything. The Nanking troops have had little or no care. The dead and wounded lay by the paths and roadsides everywhere, to die. There was no care, little medicine, and dysentery, typhoid, and beriberi spread far and wide amongst them, carrying off thousands. The Reds evacuated, but not from defeat. It was the food blockade, especially salt, that made them leave."

"Their march to the west has been with millions of their people and nothing in history like it. The civilians, sick and weak, have often been unable to keep up with them. Even then, the white troops captured but about five to seven thousand of these, and told the world they were Red soldiers. That is a lie. We lost thousands of soldiers with their guns, to the Reds. We captured none of theirs."

Fighting Japanese Invasion



Mongolian troops going into action, defending their land when Japan attacked Chahar in January.

Conference For I.L.D. Bazaar Held Every Tuesday

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The International Labor Defense Bazaar, the purpose of which is to build the defense fund for workers arrested in the class struggle and to provide aid to the families of such workers, promises this year to be the most successful yet held.

It will be a three-day affair at Redmen's Hall, 3055 - 16th Street, March 29, 30 and 31.

All organizations are urged to send a representative to the conference which will be in session each Tuesday evening, at 8:00 o'clock, at 1740 O'Farrell Street. Sympathizers may take any articles that may be sold or auctioned to 1005 Market Street, Room 410.

Uhl, S. F. Official Is Honored Guest At Nazi Reception

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Adolph Uhl, denazog supervisor and self-styled "friend of labor" was an honored and pleased guest at the reception given officers of the Nazi ship "Karlshof" last Wednesday at the ritzy Fairmont Hotel here.

Interested observers report that Supervisor Uhl looked very much at home surrounded as he was by the Blooded Swastika and the rest of the emblems used by the butcher, Hitler, drinking Nazi beer and joining with the rest of the Nazis in loud cheers at the conclusion of the singing of the infamous "Horst Wessel" song.

Adolph Uhl was not among the longshoremen and scabers who struck when the Nazi ship docked here more than a week ago. But he knows who donated the taxpayers' money to deck the inside of the City Hall with German flags and Swastika banners when Mayor Rossi officially welcomed the Nazis for the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Association.

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By MICHAEL QUIN

MINUTE THEATRE OF THE C. S. TRIAL

Act II
 BAILIFF (Thumping table): The court is now in session.
 McALLISTER: My first witness is Mr. Flatfoot. Mr. Flatfoot, take the stand.

COURT CLERK: Do you so helpfully swear to recite all the nonsense Mr. McAllister has told you to, to watch carefully for signals and promptings from the prosecutors, to say "I don't remember" whenever Mr. Gallagher asks you a question and to do everything in your power to make the defendants appear criminals who should be sent to the penitentiary, so help you God?

FLATFOOT: I do.
 McALLISTER: What is your name?

FLATFOOT: My name is Flatfoot. I'm the Red Squad here in Sacramento. I know all the defendants and they're bad eggs. I seen them time and again reading the Western Worker. I heard they was gonna seize the nation so I pinched 'em all and heaved 'em in the drunk tank. I hate Communists.

McALLISTER: What proof have you they were about to seize the government?

FLATFOOT: They was giving dances at 912 1/2 Eighth Street and Al Hougardy who own the Communist Party says to me one day, "Flatfoot, we're gonna overthrow the nation and make you go to work!" Besides they run a school that taught people to be against the depression.

McALLISTER (Waving red flag): I show you this and ask you, did you ever see it before? If so, where and when?

FLATFOOT: That's a mass flag that was sent over from Moscow. All you got to do is wave it and the unemployed come a running. I seen them march through the streets with it and all the people on relief followed after them. Jack Crane used to wave himself up in it on May Day and recite the International standing on top of the cannon in the Plaza.

CAROLINE DECKER: If the court please, Mr. McAllister is dragging the flag on the floor. I object.

McALLISTER (Folding flag): I make this be entered as the people's exhibit.

(Scribbling frantically and muttering to himself): Introduction of real flag reveals plot to murder Pope and turn Vatican into headquarter.

GALLAGHER: Mr. Flatfoot, will you tell the court what you know about Communism?

FLATFOOT: I don't know nothing about Communism. But I hate Communists.

GALLAGHER: Did you have any warrant when you arrested these defendants?

McALLISTER: I object, your honor. Incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

JUDGE LEMMON: Well, you, Mr. Gallagher, what is the relevance of that question?

GALLAGHER: I want to prove to your honor, that this witness is an irresponsible hoodlum who arrested these defendants without the slightest reason or the slightest knowledge why he did so.

JUDGE: Well, Mr. Gallagher, the court fails to see where that has any bearing on the charges against the defendants. The court

GALLAGHER: Your honor, these defendants are facing long

McALLISTER: Your honor, I move that he be stricken out as irrelevant.

JUDGE: Yes, that will go out. Mr. Gallagher, refrain from asking irrelevant questions.

(To Be Continued)

MILLIONS SING HIS SONGS

HANNS EISLER

World known German Composer Refugee

In a LECTURE
 EISLER at the piano will play a selection of his compositions.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH

Scottish Rite Auditorium

Benefit: Child Victims of Hitlerism
 ADMISSION: 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, including Tax

AUSPICES: Committee to aid Victims of German Fascism and Victims of other Fascist Countries

TICKETS: Sherman Clay & Co., Sutter Street

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INTERNATIONAL COSTUME BALL

Given by Branch 599

INTERNAT'L WORKERS' ORDER

Saturday, March 16, at 8:00 P. M.

FUN - ENTERTAINMENT - REFRESHMENTS!
 Help the Criminal Syndicalism Cases

In Sacramento
 Come in costume, or come without costume!
 MEET YOUR FRIENDS - BRING YOUR FRIENDS
 ADMISSION 25c

C. S. TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

wer. This shoddy piece of lumber was so ill-disguised that everyone in the court noted it with disgust.

Many of the defendants who understood Spanish accused the court interpreter of deliberately garbling Estrella's answers.

The appearance of Estrella made the testimony of San Joaquin Valley witnesses a demonstration of broad solidarity between militant leaders, small farmers and laborers and white.

* Union Secretary testifies.
 Cecil McKiddy, former secretary of the Central Strike Committee during the cotton strike gave detailed testimony on the complete rank and file control of the union. He further blasted the ridiculous contention of the prosecution that no union organizers, Pat Chambers and Caroline Decker, "fomented" or "frightened" sixteen thousand workers into striking.

The march of small farmers and workers from the valley through the court has already reached such proportions that the judge is objecting to the introduction of any more on grounds that their evidence is "cumulative." He is voicing this same objection as regards the reading of literature. Attorney Leo Gallagher points out that the charges brought against the defendants are as broad as the State and cover almost every conceivable form of working class activity. He refuses to curtail defense evidence unless the prosecution and the court are willing to stipulate that the particular points described as "cumulative" are proven in the defendants' favor. Neither court nor prosecution are willing to agree to this condition.

* College of Communism.

Attorney Leo Gallagher and Grover Johnson have now launched the defense reading of literature in earnest. All of Thursday and Friday were taken up with reading sections from more than 200 items of working class literature introduced in evidence. This reading is considerably hampered by objections from both the court and prosecution, and by Judge Lemmon's outrageous ruling that the defense may not read parts previously read by McAllister. Thus the defense is prevented from exposing where the prosecution made glaring errors. However, the defense even the right to read the pamphlet "Why Communism" practically in its entirety.

In many instances, Judge Lemmon has prohibited to strike out portions previously read by McAllister. Further, that the defense to read intervening parts.

prison terms. If they are convicted without being permitted to put on a proper defense, this state will be guilty of much of the same case.

JUDGE: All right. I'll permit the question, Mr. Flatfoot, you may answer.

FLATFOOT: Now I forgot what he asked me.

CLERK (Reading from record): Did you have any warrants when you arrested these defendants?

FLATFOOT: We didn't need no warrants. We just figured they was gonna overthrow the nation so we pinched 'em and heaved 'em in the drunk tank.

GALLAGHER: When you saw these defendants march through the streets with the red flag, didn't the Chief of Police march at the head of the parade?

FLATFOOT: Yeah. He lead the parade.

McALLISTER: Your honor, I move that he be stricken out as irrelevant.

JUDGE: Yes, that will go out. Mr. Gallagher, refrain from asking irrelevant questions.

(To Be Continued)

Turn in Your Collection Lists!

Many Party members and other workers have reported that they have been busy collecting funds in the Western Worker drive. But—so far they have neglected to turn these in, either to their committees or agents or to the Western Worker offices!

Do this at once! Every cent that has been contributed in this campaign must reach the fund for which it was intended!

Sections! Collect your lists and send them in to 37 Grove St. Individuals! Send or bring them direct to the Western Worker offices!

ONLY ONE MORE WEEK OF THE DRIVE REMAINS!

Many sections have been lagging far behind in the drive!

You can still get busy and raise your amount. The remainder of the quotas originally accepted are not impossible to fulfill—even now!

BUT IT CALLS FOR INTENSIVE WORK!

THERE IS NOT A MINUTE TO LOSE!

Make next Sunday a Red Sunday. Get all the comrades out and get your subscriptions and collect funds! You can still hold an informal house party and raise funds!

The last lap is always a drive. GO TO IT!

Use The Blanks Below and Use Them Generously!

Date.....		Date.....	
WESTERN WORKER War Chest Drive Committee 37 Grove Street, San Francisco		WESTERN WORKER Subscribers Army Recruiting Office	
Enclosed please find \$..... as my donation to the 1935 Guarantee Publication Fund for our fighting labor paper.		Enclosed please find \$..... 37 Grove Street, San Francisco for my subscription for.....months. Please enroll me in the Western Worker Subscribers Army.	
Name.....		Name.....	
Address.....		Address.....	
City..... State.....		City..... State.....	

Assembly Votes Townsend Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

of this ten million did not go over without a fight. Assemblyman Jones of Los Angeles County attempted to throw a monkey wrench into the works by amending Bill 2381 to appropriate five million of the money for the establishment of scholarship corporations of the order of those proposed by Sinclair's Bill. For a

while there was a hot fight but when Assemblyman Lyon, who sponsored the bill and Jones, in, by the way, a Merriam "sympathizer" in the Assembly, is the sponsor of a great many of the fastest, anti-labor bills and holds the job of chairman of the judiciary committee to whom many of these bills have been referred. Lyon was acting hot under the collar when State Controller Riley came to his rescue.

Riley climbed up on the rostrum and read the boys a lesson pointing out that there was danger of serious unrest among the unemployed and that they better stop to and pass the bill without amendments which would endanger its legality. The bill was passed unanimously and sent to the Senate.

Another self-help cooperative measure—Bill 121—introduced by Assemblyman Borch of Los Angeles County and calling for the setting up of a "production fund" program with six million of the twenty-four million dollar relief bond issue, hit a snag today in committee.

Relief Administrator J. C. McAllister, who appeared before the committee to back this bill revealed the fact that he has only one million available in federal aid money and even with the addition of the entire twenty-four million state bond issue will be eleven million short of the amount required to maintain relief until June 30th. The representatives of the cooperative center with that workers can starve on co-operatives at much less expense to the State. But the bill is blocked temporarily pending word from the Roosevelt relief administration to whom the committee has wired for advice.

* Merriam Setback
 Merriam's huge tax program got a setback last night when his proposed one per cent tax on real estate transfers (designed to raise ten million dollars per biennium) as set forth in bill 1991 was reported unfavorably in committee.

A minority group is lining up in the Senate for an attack on Merriam's tax proposals. It is led by Senator Olson who proposes a substitute tax program included in which is an income tax which would bring in 100 million as compared with the 172 million income tax sponsored by the governor. But Merriam has a comfortable majority in the Senate.

The real opposition will be in the Assembly and there Lyon, Merriam's tool will have rough going trying to put over a tax

SEAMEN STRIKE

(Continued From Page 1)

Communist could get into the unions and control them and then be pulled out on strike against their will—the object of the bill, as the vote on such matters must come through the entire rank and file of the officers of the Federation.

In the meantime Lyon is trying to bring into the union "safeguards" from the firms of California to build a conservative following.

A Swedish seaman who had been active on the picket lines in the strike last year and who applied for admission was denied. However,

Vote on the Federation will come up at next week.

Two Calmer ships, the Pommar and Esmaire were struck today demanding recognition. The radio operators have come out in sympathy and offers expected to have followed suit by the time this goes to press.

In San Pedro the Master Mats and Pilots have joined the strike.

There was another clash in the Assembly today between Hunt of Los Angeles and Maloney, who with Hordlower represents the A.P. of L. block in the Assembly. Hunt tried to introduce a resolution memorializing Congress to enact immediately the \$4,800,000,000 public works relief Bill Maloney proposed to amend the resolution to enjoin the previous wage scale of the subsistence

Court.

Relief Administrator J. C. McAllister, who appeared before the committee to back this bill revealed the fact that he has only one million available in federal aid money and even with the addition of the entire twenty-four million state bond issue will be eleven million short of the amount required to maintain relief until June 30th. The representatives of the cooperative center with that workers can starve on co-operatives at much less expense to the State. But the bill is blocked temporarily pending word from the Roosevelt relief administration to whom the committee has wired for advice.

DREAMLAND MEET

(Continued From Page 1)

director of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Rev. Lowther of the Temple Methodist Church. Tuesday night to route the masses of local workers, automobile parades will travel through the busy parts of the city announcing the meeting.

BUZZARD M'CORD

(Continued From Page 1)

counts involved misuse of county warrants and misappropriation of funds.

The diamonds were pawned with a friend, and as a result of a series of transactions, it is believed that Mrs. McCord now has the diamonds, which have not been found. The present indictments are based on an assertedly false claim for \$98 which Mrs. McCord is said to have collected from the county for transportation of a woman on relief rolls.

Buzzard McCord is notorious for her proposal to sterilize persons on relief who have large families, saying that the unemployed have no right to have children. When the Grand Jury in January of this year began an investigation of the flagrant irregularities in the county welfare department, she promptly resigned in an effort to escape detection.

JOBLESS CONVENTION

(Continued From Page 1)

vention may appoint a spokesman for the bill to appear before the committee when the discussion of Unemployment Insurance occurred. His few words, indefinite and non-committal as they were, visibly carried the seriousness of the impression made by the demonstration. Nor had voiced, not the pleading appeal of helpless sufferers, but the determined demands of an organized working class.

* "We Want 791."

When the delegation came out on the steps of the Capitol, the lines of the marchers reformed and the workers paraded back to the convention hall shouting "We want seven nine one!"

The march to the capitol and back to the hall was marked by perfect proletarian discipline. The workers took the center of the street and marched in even ranks. Their shouting of demands was done in orderly unison. Provocateurs or vigilantes (although none appeared) would have found this body an impossible procession to panic into disorder. At one point in the return march a huge limb of a tree overhanging the street unexpectedly crashed down on the rear of the line. This may have been an accident. For one moment the workers were startled and their ranks showed unevenness. Cries of "steady ranks" and "keep marching" rose from workers' voices. The line straightened out and the march continued without further incident.

Last night a preliminary mass meeting was held attended by a thousand workers. Speakers were: Assemblyman Pelletier (Epic-Democratic) who introduced Bill 791 in the Assembly, Lawrence Ross of the Communist Party, Assemblyman Ritchie (Epic-Democratic), Rev. Lane and Alex Norah, Norah Conklin, one of the defendants in the corrupt Criminal Syndicalism frameup trial going on in Sacramento court house, was chairman.

* Draft Constitution.
 When the convention regrouped in the Plaza Theatre following the demonstration, a draft constitution of a State Federation of Unemployed and Allied Organizations was drawn up and an executive committee of thirty-eight elected. The constitution will be revised after delegates have reported and discussed it with their groups. The executive committee is scheduled to meet again in three weeks.

A letter of thanks was voted to be sent by the convention to Assemblymen Pelletier and Ritchie.

The convention was attended by 225 accredited delegates representing 147 organizations including 13 A. F. of L. locals. Full out of town attendance, including unofficial delegates was 500.

Among the important resolutions and demands of the convention were: Passage of Bill 791; union wages on relief projects; raising the budgets of all direct relief to discrimination because of political affiliation, race, creed or color; the removal of Paul Davis, head of the San Francisco Relief Administration, who has been cooperating with Hearst campaign against working class militants on relief rolls; supporting the National Unemployment Insurance Bill 2827.

Also a resolution introduced by Norah Conklin for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, freedom of the sixteen C. S. defendants; freedom of Tom Mooney, and repeal of all vagrancy laws which have been wielded as a weapon against organized labor in the past years.

WHERE TO GO...

Organizational Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line. In advance!

— San Francisco —

MAXIM GORKY CULTURAL SOCIETY will present "THE MARRIAGE", by N. Gogol, Saturday, March 16th at the All sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on that date.

MARCH 29, 30, 31—Annual I. L. D. Bazaar. All workers' organizations are urged to cooperate with the I. L. D. and asked not to arrange any other affairs during these dates.

PARIS COMMUNE CELEBRATION—Mission Turner Hall. 3541 - 18th St., Sunday, March 17, at 8:00 p. m. Excellent musical program, speakers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE BAZAAR Conference. held every Tuesday night at 1740 O'Farrell St., at 8:00 p. m. All organizations are urged to send representatives. Time is getting short.

SAVE THE DATE! March 16th I. W. O. English Branch 599, Big Costume Ball at Redmen's Hall, 3053 - 16th St. SAVE THE DATE!

SAVE THE DATE—WED. MAR. 20—Hear HANS EISLER, world famous composer of workers' songs in a recital of his own compositions, and his lecture, "Culture In Germany Today."

— Oakland —

KEEP THIS DATE OPEN— March 16th, Big I. L. D. Bazaar to be held at Comrades Hall, 1819 Tenth St., Berkeley, Calif. Auspices: East Bay I. L. D. Branch.

Los Angeles
THE FOURTH ANNUAL MAY Picnic under the auspices of the Communist Party will be held Sunday, April 28, at Palm Grove Canyon, San Pedro.

All sympathetic organizations, subscriptions, and units are requested to keep this date open and not arrange conflicting affairs.

Complete program of entertainment, speeches, etc., will be announced later.

FUR WORKERS DANCE AND CONCERT. SAT. EVE., Mar. 23d, at the Workers' Center Auditorium, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. L. A. Admission 25c. Benefit for Strikers.

RESERVE FRIDAY, MARCH 15 for county-wide mass meeting, auspices: Western Worker, Sam Davis, principal speaker, Mason Opera House, 127 So. Broadway, Los Angeles. DO NOT ARRANGE OTHER AFFAIRS ON THIS DATE.

C. D. Bangas Phone UN-9529

The Bear Lunch

Food of Superior Quality
BEER ON TAP - WINES LIQUOR

1116a Market Street,
 San Francisco, Calif.

Good Material Used Right

WEST BERKELEY SHOE SHOP

1019 1/2 University Ave., Berkeley

Workers, farmers! Get a bundle of Western Workers and distribute them to your shop mates, friends and neighbors.

Great United Front Rally

To Repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Act!
 To free the Sacramento Defendants!

Anita Whitney,
 Communist

Senator Olson,
 Democrat

Ellis P. Patterson,
 Republican

John B. Pelletier,
 Epic Assemblyman

Caroline Decker,
 Sacramento Defendant

William Sanders,
 Past Pres. Ornamental Iron Wks.
 A. F. of L.

John Mooney,
 Tom's Brother

Rev. E. Lowther,
 Temple Methodist Church

Geo. Maurer,
 International Labor Defense

FREE
 ADMISSION

Come Early!

NO RESERVED SEATS

COR. POST and STEINER STS., SAN FRANCISCO
 Sponsored by Conference for United Action Against Criminal Syndicalism Act

DREAMLAND RINK

Wednesday,

March 13

8 P. M.

THE LIBERAL FORUM, Inc.

LECTURE and MOVIES

JULIEN

BRYAN

Sunday Night, Mar. 17

8:15 P.M., Scottish Rite Auditorium

(Sutter and Van Ness, S. F.)

Everything You Want to Know

'Life In Siberia & Soviet Russia'

First Complete Film Record Ever to Be Shown in S. F.

All New Motion Pictures—Exclusive Local Showing

ONE NIGHT ONLY

ALL SEATS RESERVED—25c - 35c - 50c - 75c

On Sale at Box Office, Sherman Clay & Co., Sutter and Kearny.

San Francisco

Auditorium Box Office Opens 7:00 P. M. on Sunday Night

Paris Commune Commemoration

(First Workers' Government-Paris 1871)

MARCH 17TH

MISSION TURN HALL, 3541 EIGHTEENTH ST.

(Bet. Valencia and Guerrero Sts.)

SPEAKERS:
 GEORGE MAURER, International Labor Defense
 LAWRENCE ROSS, Communist Party
 ANITA WHITNEY, Chairman

VIOLIN SOLO - "SCOTTSDALE NEWSREEL"

Play by Workers' Theatre

Admission 10c

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE NO. 13

DON'T FORGET! I. L. D. BAZAAR

March 29, 30 and 31, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth St.

L. A. Unemployed Demonstrate

(Continued From Page 1)

1—A minimum cash budget of \$10 weekly for each unemployed worker 18 years of age or over. A minimum budget of \$15 weekly for a family of two, plus \$3 additional for each dependent.

2—Unemployables (sick, aged, etc.) and workers on direct relief to receive no less than the minimum budget as above stated.

3—Prevailing union wage scale to be paid on all relief projects.

In an address before the mass meeting, Mrs. Purdy cited the stern necessity for all workers to stand behind their candidates in this fight for more relief.

Hundreds at the mass meeting shouted their promises that they would go to the candidates when they go before the Supervisors, who meet on the fifth floor of the Hall of Records on North Temple Street in Los Angeles.

* Many Speak.

Among the many speakers who addressed the mass meeting with Mrs. Purdy were Professor Allen, who talked for the Unions; David Price, of the New Deal Epic Democrats; Harry Carlyle, who spoke for the Communist Party in urging united support of the unemployment and social insurance bills and other issues vital to the working class; Taylor, who talked in Spanish and English for the resolution in support of the Cuban workers' struggle; and Cupps, of the American Ex-Service Men's League, who told of the bonus march, the Los Angeles section of which will leave for Washington next Saturday morning. Support of this fight was voted at the Plaza.

In addition Wm. Sherwood spoke unofficially for the Socialist Party members of Glendale, and Sam Jones for the Public Works and Unemployed League.

Write Legislators—Support Labor Bills

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2:

- 1—April 30, 1919. Went into effect immediately.
- 2—The period directly following the war was one of intense class conflict. Hinge strikes in steel, coal, textile, and marine swept the country. Among the most militant were the members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Out to crush the working class, the capitalists jammed the vicious C. S. Law through the legislature, and with the use of this law jailed, beat, and killed many of the militant elements of the labor movement.
- 3—Under the C. S. Law "the term criminal syndicalism is defined as any doctrine or precept advocating, teaching or aiding and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage, or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control, or effecting any political change." The law goes on further to state that "any person who prints, publishes, edits, issues or circulates or publicly displays any book, paper, pamphlet, document, poster or written or printed matter in any other form, containing or carrying written, criminal syndicalism, or becomes a member of any organization etc. organized to teach or aid and abet criminal syndicalism is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one year nor more than fourteen years."

The terrific viciousness of this piece of anti-labor legislation is made even more obvious by its intentionally ambiguous language. The capitalists could even stretch this law to include strikes under the heading of criminal syndicalism—they would claim that force, violence and terrorism is being used to change industrial ownership. Under this law, the signers of the Declaration of Independence (also the teachers who read it in schools and the children who learn it) are guilty of criminal syndicalism. The librarians in the public libraries—and most of their carry some works by Marx, Engels, or Lenin are all liable to one to fourteen years in San Quentin.

- 4—Since the passage of this law more than 650 workers have been tried on charges of C. S. Whenever the working class has threatened the profits of the capitalist class this law has been taken out of the shelves, dusted off and applied in all its viciousness.
- 5—In 1930 eight workers were sentenced to three to four years in jail for the "crime" of organizing workers in Imperial Valley. All of them were members of the General and Agricultural Workers Union, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. The occasion was used by the boss class in an effort to outlaw the Communist Party. Mass pressure finally forced the release of the prisoners—but not until they had served more than a year in jail.
- 6—In 1932, some 200 workers, including members of the Communist Party (assembled at a lecture and conference) were arrested and charged with Criminal Syndicalism. Captain Hayes of the L. A. Red Squad engineered the attempted frame-up. However, militant working class protest and Communist self-defense in court forced a prompt acquittal.
- 7—They were arrested in July, 1931 during the wave of police terror which followed in the heels of the General Strike. The arrest of the children was part of the capitalist program of deterring the working class by striking the most infant section of it—the Communist Party and the left wing unions.
- 8—Sixteen of the Sacramento prisoners are under indictment—fifteen of them are on trial now. Donald Binkley's trial will open up soon. Two of the prisoners have been acquitted, namely Muncy and John Fisher.
- 9—The Trotskyite viewpoint that was put into the trial through the defense of one of their henchmen, Norman Hunt, Hunt is the one who set the trial process in motion. From the very beginning, the role of the Trotskyites has been to split the defense and make political capital out of the trial. In the words of the defendants "the Trotskyites have for their own purpose to attack, disrupt and ruin the Communist Party. That is also the purpose of the prosecution in this case. This is the only real motive for the Trotskyites are seriously active."
- 10—The tactics followed in this case are the same which have always been followed by the Communist Party and the L. A. D. in the defense of political prisoners. They depend on two things: the best possible legal defense in court, and the broadest united front protest movement. These tactics are correct, and that they are the only tactics evidenced by the release of the Hill-bury workers charged with C. S. the release of the Redwood City prisoners indicted under the same charge, etc. The capitalists will never show leniency to the revolutionary working class, nor will they be beaten by political maneuvering. Only the might of the working class will force them to accept our working class brothers in the Sacramento jail.

Flood Of Demands To Legislators Needed To Insure Passage Of Bills!

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11.—With bills in the Senate and Assembly already being brought out of committee onto the floor, the protest of the workers against the many anti-labor bills must be increased. Last issue we printed a list of the most important bills and the names of the committeemen who were considering them.

At the same time twenty working class bills, aimed at aiding the unemployed and protecting the rights of the workers are at present in the hands of these committees. This is the first time that any real working class legislation has been introduced into this Legislature. They must have your support!

They include Assembly Bills No. 701—for real unemployment insurance; No. 419—for repeal of the anti-labor Criminal Syndicalism Law; No. 1095, for the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively; No. 1104, penalizing police for discrimination in arrests; Resolution No. 10, for the freedom of Tom Mooney; Bill No. 798 and amendment No. 50 against compulsory military training in the University of California; No. 832, for free use of schools for meetings; No. 156, prohibiting child labor; No. 593, and 162, for workers' strike rights; No. 1047, against vagrancy frame-ups; No. 945, and 1101, against aged and disabled; Amendment No. 49, guaranteeing full constitutional rights; Amendment No. 51, for freedom of speech, assembly and press and Joint Resolution No. 28, for an investigation of vigilantism.

When these bills reach the floor—as they will if you send your demands to the various committees considering them now, as outlined in last issue—they will need your further support. The anti-labor bills will need your protest if they are to be beaten.

Following is the complete list of assemblymen and senators, who will vote on all bills on the floor. Send them your protests and your demands right away!

ASSEMBLYMEN

Anderson, H. Dewey, R., Santa Clara, State Capitol.
Andreas, Godfrey A., D., San Bernardino, State Capitol.
Boyle, James J., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Breed, Arthur H., Jr., R-D, Alameda, State Capitol.
Brennan, James E., D-R, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Burns, Michael J., R-D, Humboldt, State Capitol.
Cassidy, James M., D., Alameda, State Capitol.
Chatters, Ford A., R-D, Tulare, State Capitol.
Clark, John G., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Corwin, Gordon W., R., San Bernardino, State Capitol.
Cottrell, C. C., R-D, Santa Clara, State Capitol.
Craig, Edward, R., Orange, Hotel Senator.
Cronin, Melvin L., R-D, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Crowley, Ernest C., D-R, Solano, State Capitol.
Cunningham, Thomas L., R., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Dawson, Kenneth B., R-D, San Francisco, Elks Club.
De Lap, T. H., R-D, Contra Costa, State Capitol.
Desmond, Earl D., D., Sacramento, State Capitol.
Domine, Leon M., D., Alameda, State Capitol.
Donnelly, Hugh P., D., Stanislaus, State Capitol.
Ficke, Dana P., D-R, San Joaquin, State Capitol.
Evans, Herbert L., R., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Evans, Ralph W., D., Los Angeles, Elks Club.
Field, C. Don, R., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Fisher, Charles W., R-D, Alameda, State Capitol.
Hint, Gene, D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Frazier, J. L., R., Butte, State Capitol.
Fischer, Clinton J., D-R, Contra Costa, State Capitol.
Gardhi, James D., D-R, Ventura, State Capitol.
Geyer, Lee E., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Gilbert, Wilbur F., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Gilmore, Joseph P., R-D, San Francisco, Hotel Hotel.
Glover, A. Franklin, D., Los Angeles, Arroyo Hotel.
Haykins, Augustus P., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Helmreich, S. L., D-R, Fresno, State Capitol.
Hornblower, William B., San Francisco, State Capitol.
Hunt, Charles A., D., Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Johnson, Gardiner, R., Alameda, State Capitol.
Jones, William Mosley, D-R, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Kallum, Clifford R., D-R, Santa Cruz, 1228 N. St.
Latham, L. V., R., Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Langford, Frank D., D., Los Angeles, Hotel California.
Lore, Elmer E., D., Los Angeles, Elks Club.
Lyon, Charles W., R-D, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Maloney, Thomas A., R-D, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Martin, Frank G., R., Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Mayo, Jess, M., R-D, Chabots, State Capitol.
McElridge, James L., D-R, Ventura, Hotel Sacramento.
McCarthy, John D., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
McMurray, Patrick J., San Francisco, Hotel Hotel.
McLean, Henry P., D-R, Alameda, State Capitol.
Miller, Eleanor R., Los Angeles, El Cortez Apts.
Minard, Charles, R., Fresno, State Capitol.
Morgan, Godfrey F., R., Los Angeles, Elks Club.

HEARST ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE ATTACKED BY EDUCATORS

The Hearst press has been carrying news despatches purporting to show that the National Educational Association, which held its annual convention in Atlantic City recently, was giving enthusiastic endorsement to the Hearst Red-baiting campaign.

The opposite is the truth. The convention attacked the fascist attempts to restrict academic freedom. A thousand delegates rose and cheered for several minutes when Dr. Charles A. Beard, distinguished historian and social philosopher, described Hearst in words whose force and accuracy has rarely been equaled within our memory.

Said Dr. Beard:

In the course of the past fifty years I have talked with Presidents of the United States, Senators, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the House of Representatives, Governors, mayors, bankers, editors, college presidents (including that great scholar and thinker, Charles W. Eliot), leading men of science, Nobel prize-winners in science and letters, and I have never found one single person who for talents and character commands the respect of the American people, who has not agreed with me that William Randolph Hearst has pandered to depraved tastes and has been an enemy of everything that is noblest and best in our American tradition.

There is not a cesspool of vice and crime that Hearst has not raked and exploited for money-making purposes. No person with intellectual honesty or moral integrity will touch him with a ten-foot pole for any purpose or to gain any end. Unless those who represent American scholarship, science and the right of a free people to discuss public questions freely stand together against his insidious influences he will assassinate them individually by every method known to yellow journalism. Only cowards can be intimidated by Hearst.

Resolutions passed by the educators called for a nation-wide organization of teachers, editors and clergymen, to fight for those rights of free speech and free press that are now menaced in America so seriously and from so many quarters.

The convention also passed a resolution that the Nye committee should investigate "the propaganda in newspapers, schools, motion pictures and radio, carried forward to increase the fear of war and promote the sale of munitions."

The committee was also asked to investigate "any relationship which may exist between the Hearst newspapers, industrial and financial interests, and the spurious anti-Red campaigns now current in the Hearst press." This campaign is "threatening to result in strained international relations and even war," the convention declared.

Nielsen, Roy J., R-D, Sacramento, State Capitol.
O'Donnell, John H., D-R, Yolo, Assembly Chamber.
Pelletier, John B., D., Los Angeles, Hotel Hotel.
Peterson, Frederick, R-D, San Mateo, Hotel Sacramento.
Peyser, Jefferson E., R-D, San Francisco, Elks Club.
Phillips, John, R., Riverside, 2017 - 14th St.
Reaves, Fred, D., Los Angeles, Argus Hotel.
Redwine, Kent H., R., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Richie, Paul A., D., San Diego, State Capitol.
Riley, Harry P., R., Los Angeles, Hotel Hotel.
Robertson, Mervyn W., D., Santa Barbara, State Capitol.
Rosenthal, Ben, D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Scudder, Hubert E., R-D, Stanislaus, Hotel Hotel.
Stream, Charles W., R., San Diego, Hotel Sacramento.
Thorp, James E., R-D, San Joaquin, State Capitol.
Turner, Rodney L., D-R, Kern, Elks Club.
Utt, James B., R., Orange, Hotel Senator.
Voigt, Ernest O., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Wagner, Charles L., D., Alameda, State Capitol.
Walker, Clarence R., Imperial, State Capitol.
Wallace, Ralph W., R., San Diego, 347 - 37th Street.
Waters, Frank L., R., Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Walsh, Ralph Louis, D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Williamson, Ray, R-D, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Wright, Frank W., R., Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.

SENATORS

Biggar, George M., R., Mendocino Lake, Hotel Sacramento.
Denel, Charles H., D-R, Butte, Andromeda Apts., 925 - 16th St.
Difani, Leonard Joseph, R., Riverside, 1537 - 42nd St.
Dugal, Walter H., R., Ventura, Hotel Senator.
Edwards, Nelson T., R., Orange, Hotel Senator.
Fletcher, Ed., R., San Diego, Hotel Sacramento.
Garrison, J. C., D., Stanislaus, Hotel Sacramento.
Gordon, Frank R., Napa, Yolo, Senate Chamber, State Capitol.
Grittenden, Bradford S., R., San Joaquin, Hotel Senator.
Hays, Ray W., R., Fresno, Senate Chamber, State Capitol.
Hulse, Ben, R., Imperial, State Capitol.
Jespersen, Chris N., R-D, San Louis Obispo, Merriam Apts.
Keough, Carl P., D., Inyo, Mono, State Capitol.
King, Charles, D-R, Kings, El Cortez Apts.
Knowland, William F., R., Alameda, 1639 - 39th St.
McColl, John B., R-D, Trinity, Shasta, Hotel Senator.
McCormack, Thomas, R-D, Solano, Hotel Senator.
McGowan, Walter, R., San Francisco, Hotel Hotel.
McGuinness, Henry, D., Siskiyou, Del Norte, Hotel Clunie.

(Continued on page 6, Col. 1.)

INTERNATIONAL Dramatic Night

Paris Commune Celebration
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 8:00 P. M.
Berkeley, Calif.

ENTERTAINMENT IN SIX LANGUAGES
DRAMA IN AMERICAN, JEWISH AND SWEDISH
SONGS AND RECITATIONS IN RUSSIAN,
FINNISH AND JAPANESE

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EARL BROWDER

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Tues., March 19, Hollywood Workers Club, 1116 N. Lillian Wry, (1 block West of Vine, 1 block North of Santa Monica Blvd.), Hollywood

Department of Education and Agitation. Edited by Lawrence Ross.

Facts for Speakers

(CLIP THIS FOR YOUR NOTEBOOK)

The Aviation Race.

Germany has taken the lead in the aviation race of the world. The French and British governments have called for a conference of Western European countries for "discussion of aviation dangers."

Meanwhile President Hoover appointed a commission to recommend a new program for the U. S. air force. The report which it now has calls for an enlargement of the Army and Navy air forces, the establishment of a new aviation corps, flight, Panama, and Alaska. Contracts for 83,254.75 have already been given out by the government to the Western Aircraft Co. and the Chance Vought Co. for 35 training planes and 81 bombing planes.

Great Britain has increased appropriations for its air force and plans to build 500 war planes in the next five years at a cost of 20,000,000 pounds. The budget for the German air ministry is \$83,000,000 for 1934-35 compared with \$28,000,000 for the year before. According to French estimates, German industrial plants are equipped to turn out 2,000 to 3,000 war planes at a moment's notice. More pilot and better war planes are on the schedule planned by General Victor Denam, French air minister, he disclosed on a recent visit to the United States.

On January 1, 1934 the United States had the largest military air force in the world with 4593 planes, including reserves and training planes, according to the Armaments Yearbook issued by the League of Nations. France came next with 2019, Great Britain, 2,068; Italy, 1507; Japan is estimated to have at least 3,000 planes in the German public opinion.

A Warmakers' Budget.

The federal budget presented by Roosevelt on January 7, calls for large increases in expenditures for war purposes: \$83,232,000 for the year ending June 30, 1935, and \$911,808,000 for the year ending June 30, 1936. In the latter year, the increase is \$860,727,000 over the total expenditures for the year that ended last June. This increase of 64 per cent in the short period of two years reflects feverish preparations for war.

Another large increase is taking place in interest payments and payments of principal to government bondholders—wealthy capitalists and banks. This item increased by years ending June 30, as follows: 1934, \$1,016,511,000; 1935, \$1,407,566,000; and 1936, \$1,511,434,000. The increase in the year is \$1,019,022,000 over the year 1934, or 187 per cent.

The new budget calls for big increases in sales and other indirect taxes totaling \$1,984,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, as compared with \$1,783,028,000 during the fiscal year 1935-36, an increase of \$200,972,000. This does not include the proposed tax on farm products which is scheduled to increase from \$35,949,000 in the year ending June 30, 1934, to \$570,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1936. Sales taxes, which come out of the pockets of the consuming masses, will be the most important source of revenue and will exceed income taxes by \$700,000,000 in 1936.

U. S. Constitution Framed In Secret

BY A. S. BIRNS

The war for independence, however, was not the only one. In England, farmers-revolutionaries, the attempt of British troops to seize their ammunition supply at Lexington, ended with the peace of 1783. "The American Bourgeoisie at once set about consolidating the power they had gained illegally, holding on by trickery to that which had been won by them by the fighting rank and file of the population. This legal trickery—which was not even legally accomplished—was in the form of the new government, the Constitution of the United States, the agreement by which the various states bound themselves to limit their powers in favor of a federal government having almost unlimited power over all, a government of a strictly class nature, designed for that purpose by delegates representing the ruling planter, landowner and merchant classes.

"The Critical Period." Under the Articles of Confederation (which had taken from 1777-1781 for the jealous States to ratify) the central government was practically powerless and the State governments separately all-powerful. This state of affairs now resulted in a weakening of the power of the ruling classes in various parts of the country for two reasons. The rebellion of the Massachusetts debtors under Daniel Shays exposed the weakness of a State government to repress a State opposition. Only the importation of Washington's troops restored Massachusetts to "liberty."

In the period of economic suffering that followed the close of the Revolution, (meagre wages on which a workman could get barely enough to eat, the wholesale importation, often under medieval conditions, of torture of thousands

of debtors, the insistence of the creditors on payment in specie instead of the paper money they had made during the war to amass huge fortunes) during this period many principles of the common people took place. It is known as the "critical period" in American history.

Second in importance indicating the need for a strong central power was the necessity for adjusting the differences among the various sections of the bourgeoisie themselves. They were quarreling about the spoils, and not averse to despoiling each other even at the expense of the strength of the new nation. A set of rules for dividing which would secure political power—the privilege of economic power—to the few who already enjoyed that power, and at the same time protect that power against the many who were opposed to it. The State governments already under full control of the bourgeoisie, due primarily to property qualifications for voting that disqualified the majority of citizens. According to Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American people," Vol. 1, pp. 120-121, out of a population of four million in 1790, only about 120 thousand had the right to vote.

"How Constitution Was Made." The Constitutional Convention originated not as a convention to alter the existing base of the Federal government at all, but AS A CONFERENCE TO AGREE ON MATTERS RELATING TO TRADE AND COMMERCE. Thus for this innocent conference were made at George Washington's home, and while delegates came to the convention in 1787 from many states with a clear idea of what it was for, nevertheless many delegates (from the less

powerful States) arrived under the illusion that they were attending a commercial convention, not a political conspiracy.

It was necessary for the bourgeoisie to act in this undercover manner on account of the tremendous popular opposition to any further anti-democratic measures. The rank and file was still in a revolutionary mood. The convention was not authorized by the then Federal government to submit a new plan of rulership; and furthermore, any recommendations of the convention (all to be purely of a trade nature) were to be submitted for approval, naturally, to Congress.

This was never done. At this time Congress was a far more democratic body (for the purpose of enlisting the aid of the masses in the war) than it was ever to be under the Constitution.

There are two sources of information concerning the proceedings of the constitutional Convention. One is James Madison's "Journal of the Constitutional Convention" (Madison was later President) and a little volume with a long title (published before Madison, in 1821) which may be shortened to the significant: "SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION."

This volume consists of reprints of original documents from no less than the then Attorney-General of the State of Maryland, Luther Martin, and the Chief Justice of the State of New York, Robert Yates, BOTH DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Quotations from this book throw a powerful light on the conspiratorial class atmosphere in which was laid down the fundamental law of this country. It must be remembered that with almost no exceptions the delegates were representatives of the ruling

class. It will appear further on why at least three of them recorded their protest.

Luther Martin, in his message to the Legislature of Maryland, part of the book in question, says on page 3: "The members of the convention from the States, came there under different powers; the greatest number, I believe, under powers nearly the same as those of the delegates of this State. SOME CAME TO THE CONVENTION UNDER THE FORMER APPOINTMENT, AUTHORIZING THE MEETING OF DELEGATES MERELY TO REGULATE TRADE."

* Usurped Power. As for the majority, as Martin indicates, they were NOT EMPOWERED TO VOTE AWAY THE POWERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WITH BROAD POWERS. Martin says further: "Those of Delaware were expressly instructed to agree to no system, which should take away from the States that equality of suffrage (Note: equality in the national body) secured by the original articles of confederation." Under the Articles each State had one vote in the federal body.

Martin writes further: "BEFORE HE ARRIVED, A NUMBER OF RULES HAD BEEN ADOPTED TO REGULATE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION, by one of which, seven States might proceed to business, and consequently four States, the majority of that number, might eventually have agreed upon a system, which was to affect the whole Union."

By another, THE DOORS WERE TO BE KEPT SHUT, AND THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS WERE TO BE

kept secret, and so far did this rule extend, THAT WE WERE THEREBY PREVENTED FROM CORRESPONDING WITH OUR NEIGHBORS IN THE DIFFERENT STATES UPON THE SUBJECTS UNDER OUR DISCUSSION.

SO EXTREMELY SOLICITOUS WERE THEY, THAT THEIR "PROCEEDINGS SHOULD NOT TRANSPIRE (be made public) THAT THE MEMBERS WERE EVEN PROHIBITED FROM TAKING COPIES OF RESOLUTIONS

ON WHICH THE CONVENTION WERE DELIBERATING, OR EXTRACTS OF ANY KIND FROM THE JOURNALS, AND OBTAINING PERMISSION, BY A VOTE OF THE CONVENTION, FOR THAT PURPOSE.

It was in this noble atmosphere of thieves quarreling in secret that our Constitution was designed. In the next article we will find how the differences among the various groups of the ruling classes found expression in the provisions of that noble document.

Thomas Jefferson Said:

"... governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it..."

(From the Declaration of Independence.)

Lenin Said:

"There is not a single state, however democratic, which does not contain loopholes in its Constitution guaranteeing the bourgeoisie the legal possibility of despatching troops against the workers, in case the exploited class 'disturbs' its position of slavery and tries to behave in a non-slavish manner."

(The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautzky, P. 27)

WESTERN WORKER

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Three Immediate Tasks

The working class of California is faced with an emergency that requires immediate action. This involves three main tasks, the success or failure of which will determine the future course of every other phase of struggle and activity.

1. Smash the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism frame-up. This trial is not alone the prosecution of the fifteen defendants; it is a test case to establish the validity of the C. S. Law as a weapon against organized labor. If the State railroad machine controlled by California employers succeeds in putting over convictions in this trial, it will be the start of a campaign of similar prosecutions against all rank and file workers groups.

2. Defeat the anti-working class bills introduced in the State Legislature (now convening in Sacramento) and demand passage of Assembly Bill 419 for the complete repeal of the C. S. Law. Suppressive bills, instigated by California industrialists, have been introduced which would deprive workers of every right to organize, speak, assemble and struggle in their own interests. These bills must not only be smashed but the existing C. S. Law wiped out at the same time.

3. Demand passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill 791. This is the only relief bill which recognizes the right of all men to eat and live. When the privately owned industries turn millions out of jobs and cut them off from every means of earning a livelihood then the State must provide for them RELIABLY AND DECENTLY at the expense of taxes levied on the wealthy owners. It is the only bill which provides for SECURITY without discrimination or humiliation.

These tasks can only be accomplished by MASS PRESSURE. And mass pressure can be exerted by these methods:

1. Protest letters from individuals and organizations to the Assemblymen and Senators from their District. (List appears elsewhere in this issue.) Also protest letters to Judge Dal M. Lemmon (C. S. trial), Court House, Sacramento, and to Attorney General U. S. Webb, (who appointed the prosecutors.)

2. Delegations to visit both the Legislature and the C. S. trial in Sacramento.

3. Attend the mass meeting for repeal of the C. S. Law and freedom of the C. S. defendants, to be held in Dreamland Rink Auditorium, San Francisco, March 15. Attend C. S. rallies in your locality.

4. Support the State-wide United Action Conference Against the C. S. Law.

5. Raise the issue at your union or organization meeting and demand that immediate, practical steps be taken to meet this emergency.

Who Defend Workers?

When representatives of the International Labor Defense offered bail for the release of one of the four Amador miners still held in jail for activity in the heroic gold mine strike, they were turned away by A. F. of L. officials. D'Ambrosio, president of the union local, and Warren, right hand man of Vandeleur, said: "We held a meeting of the strike committee and the decision was to refuse your bail because you are Reds." Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Labor Council, said: "Some of those fellows we don't want out anyhow."

Out on the street, the representatives met a member of the strike committee who said that no such meeting had been held and no such decision made. So they took the money directly to the jail and miner Workman, critically ill with tuberculosis and silicosis who has been lying in a basement dungeon for a month was released.

The amount of the bail was \$500. This would be only a month's salary to a lot of the fat A. F. of L. officials. But these corrupt gentlemen are too busy smoking cigars with the mine owners, plotting a sell out of the strike, to worry about a rank and file worker lying in jail.

Write These Legislators

(Continued From Page 5)

Metzger, D. Jack, R., Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Hotel Senator.
Mixon, Frank W., R-D, Tulare, Hotel Sacramento.
Olson, Carlbert L., D, Los Angeles, Senate Chamber, State Capitol.
Parkman, Harry L., R-D, San Mateo, Hotel Sacramento.
Perry, Harry A., R, Humboldt, El Centro Apts.
Pierovich, V. L., D-R, El Dorado, Amador, Alameda, Hotel Senator.
Howers, Harold L., R-D, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Hotel Senator.
Reindollar, Charles E., R-D, Marin, Elks Club.
Rich, W. P., R-D, Yuba, Sutter, Hotel Senator.
Schorky, Andrew R., K, Merced, Malaga, Hotel Sacramento.
Seidman, Thomas E., L, Sacramento, State Capitol.
Seawell, Berold L., R-D, Placer, Sierra, Nevada, State Capitol.
Sharkey, William Richard, K, Contra Costa, State Capitol.
Slater, Herbert W., D-R, Sonoma, Hotel Senator.
Snyder, Bert B., R-D, Santa Cruz, Elks Club.
Stow, Edgar W., R, Santa Barbara, Hotel Senator.
Swing, Ralph F., R, San Bernardino, Hotel Sacramento.
Tinkle, Edward H., R-D, Monterey, San Benito, Hotel Senator.
Wazy, J. L., R, Kern, Francesca Apts.
Williams, Dan L., R-D, Fortuna, Mariposa, Calaveras, 1818 N St.
Young, Sanborn, R, Santa Clara, Francesca Apts.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.,
37 Grove Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

[] I want more information about the Party.

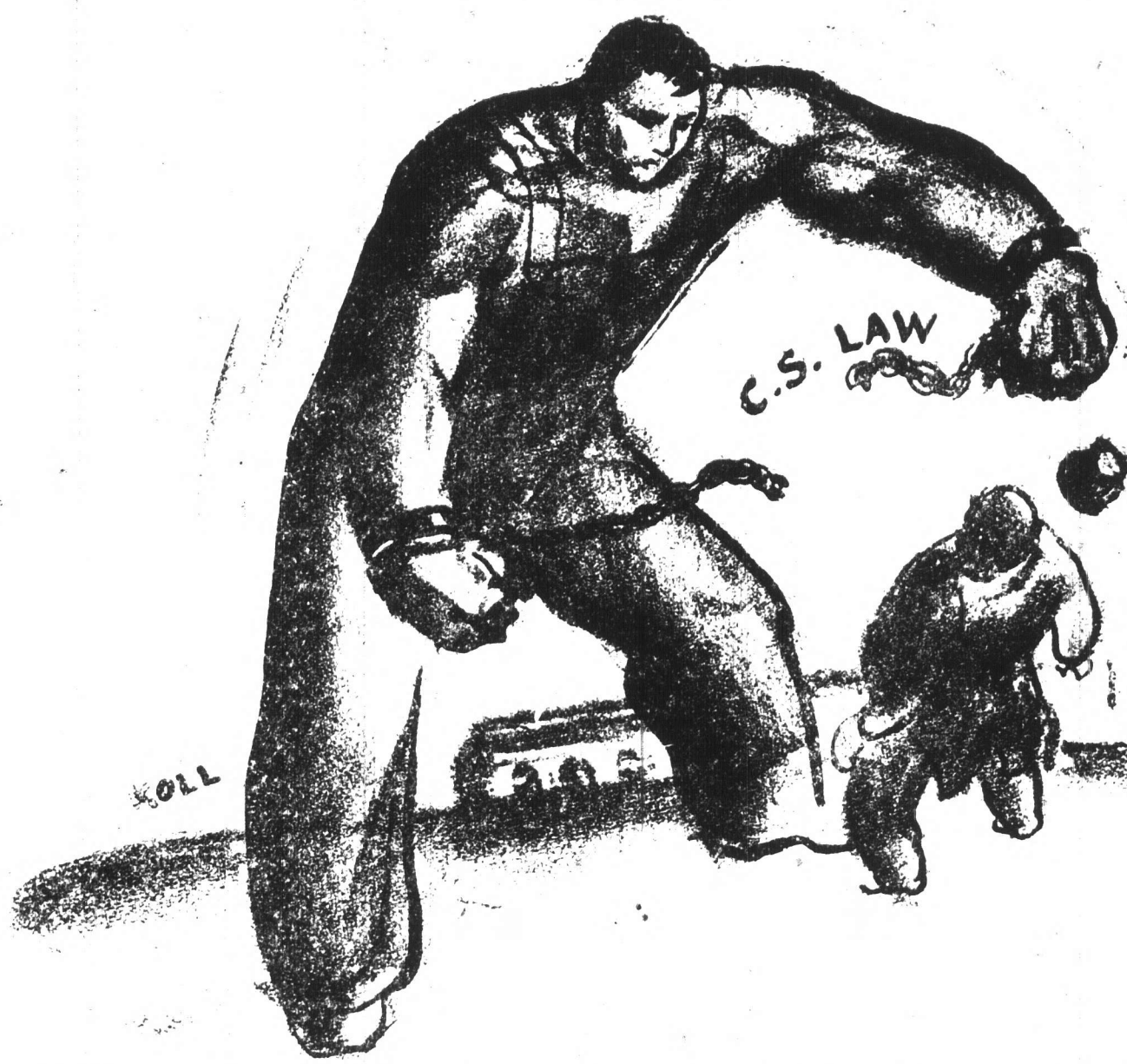
[] I want to join the Party.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Smash The C. S. Law



The Funniest Thing of All

By Pamela Blake.

The following short story, the first half of which was printed in the last issue of the Western Worker, depicts the reactions of a secretary of a big industrialist during the General Strike of last year and her awakening to class consciousness as a result of the events of these days. Given in chronological order, the events and her reaction to them force her to make the decision which she has been trying to postpone—coming out on the side of her own class—Ed.

July 18

"Now they are doing what they should have done in the first place," Burke spoke with triumphant satisfaction as he would his way among the desks in the outer office. A chorus of heads nodded, and a general murmur of approval followed him.

At Lois' desk he paused. "They gave one of our friends a lesson yesterday. Unless these raids will show them that they can't deal with the American public," he slapped his paper against the edge of the desk, "not for long, anyway. I'd sure like to have been along with them."

The chatter of typewriters had subsided as the interest in the conversation became general.

"A few more doses of good old-fashioned Americanism will run the back of them out of the country."

August 5

No one in the office made more than a passing and amused comment on the hunger strike, which had been in process for four days. The prisoners were protesting the excessive bail on which they were held, and with no other available means to attract publicity, had agreed to a hunger strike. Now that the strike was over and the "reds" were being "rounded up," the attitude of the officers relaxed, and they tended to promote the Communists "error" rather than victory.

Business was humming once more and the office was humming with it. The noon hours were complete with generous lunches, gossip of the loves, hates and ambitions of the personnel, and petty intrigues. The placid waters of routine once more flowed over the surface of their lives.

August 15

The papers headlined that every "red" in Sacramento had been rounded up in the raids. Mr. Burke red the item to Lois. "Any of your gang in the harvest?" he asked with pseudo-good nature. Then in a more serious tone, he went on, "How do you feel about working for a capitalist concern?" his expression became contemptuous.

July 18

Lois had made the rounds of the raided places with her brother at midnight. The slashed furniture, the mutilated pianos, the shattered windows, suggested somehow the unlicensed brutality of murder. Here was evidence of all that was basest in humanity; the voluptuous joy in unreasoning destruction.

Burke's smile as he stood over her desk took on the proportions of a leer. She found it difficult to restrain the hot impulse to shout in reply, "you complacent fool, do you think you can resist a moral force with physical violence? Has it ever been done? Do you think you can win by standing around claiming you've won? Today you have the clubs, the tear gas, the guns, the jails; but they have purpose, patience will endure beyond your power to destroy!"

At 5:30 that night she made application to visit a prisoner at the city jail. Among the reported arrests she had found the names of two former U. C. classmates. Though uncertain whether she could do anything helpful, she was unable to resist offering her services.

The bench in the waiting room was crowded. Three women and four men waited their turns to move up to the wire mesh. An officer yelled names down the corridors of the jail. When Lois' turn finally came, the young girl she talked to assured her there was little she could do other than bring reading material, and come and talk whenever possible to break the monotony of the days.

August 5

The message inviting her to attend the luncheon came from an unexpected source. An attempt was being made to gather together sympathetic liberals to see what could be done about bringing pressure for reduction of bail, so that the hunger strike could be called off. Many of the prisoners been without adequate food over a period of months, and were in no physical condition to make this gesture of protest.

The miscellaneous interests brought together had little in common but their single urge to do something about the immediate situation in the jail. A social action group was duly formed, and committees were designated for special assignments. Lois was named for the prison relief committee. She found herself engaged in joint action with an ever widening variety of people. In spite of the discouraging lack of co-operation, the frustration of broken appointments and unfulfilled responsibilities, she felt a sense of harmony in this work which contrasted sharply with the weary routine of regular office work, which found its only expression in dollar profits—rather than in terms of human values.

August 15

The Social Action Group immediately despatched an investigating committee to Sacramento. Lois wished urgently that could have been free to function on it. A week later the committee report was read before the group. A wrangle developed over its acceptance, and the suggested action arising from it. Lois found herself siding with a small minority

ty who proposed taking action rather than passing a resolution. "Dammit," she blurted out, "the liberal point of view isn't going to do much good now. A clubbing and a cell in jail aren't intellectual theories; they're facts of experience which must be met with practical action!"

As the meeting broke up in a confusion of babbling voices and resignations, Lois found herself contrasting this wasteful quibbling over unimportant details with the courage of those who bore the brunt of the Sacramento attack.

September 9

"May I speak to you, Miss Boland?" Burke's tone was weighted down with importance. Automatically Lois gathered up notebook and pencil, knowing that dictation was not to be in the order of business.

This time there was no argument about whether she was happy in her work or how she felt about the firm and its officers. Every pretence of tolerance was swept away. She was offered a clear choice between "resigning the first of the month," or dissociating herself from every organization and individual "who does not hold to our principles."

As evidence of the dangers to which she was exposing herself by taking the position she had, he cited a mass of half-truths, distorted facts and complete fabrications about the lives purposes and political economy of those whose interest she had chosen to champion.

"The funniest thing to me is how you can stand to associate with all that riff-raff. Ye Gods! they are mostly niggers and Jews."

Lois shook her head slightly, but did not attempt to reply. She was allowed the rest of the afternoon to form her decision.

September 10

With a new sense of freedom and strength, Lois awoke the next morning. The stormy scene with her family the previous evening had not dimmed her certitude that her choice was right. She enjoyed the mere process of dressing with un-

W. W. Salesman Threatened With "Ride" By Eagles

BY A. W. W. SALESMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Last week I was selling Western Workers in front of the Eagles' Hall here. A fellow by the name of Fred Webb came out and ordered me away from the hall.

I didn't hear him at first so he went back into the hall and got four fellow fellows to help him. One of the four told me if I didn't leave at once "I would go for a ride."

I told them I had a right to sell papers there so they came closer and continued to threaten me. They were four to one so I had to take the best way out—I left.

The Eagles' happened to be celebrating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Red-baiting organization, and they certainly did not want any real working class papers to disturb their cabin on that night.

By Jack Cooper.

In order to build the camp we were forced to work overtime. Many boys didn't want to work overtime without extra pay. Others did it gladly in order to have better quarters. "Wait, boys, until we set up our new camp. Then you'll have better food and tents with stoves in them," the captain told us. Meanwhile we had to sit on the ground to eat our meals. But we worked hard in order to have better food, eat at a table and sleep in warm tents.

Finally the camp was established. A big mess hall was built where the whole company could sit down and eat. For the officers, a separate mess hall was built on the side, with a servant (a Negro boy from the company).

Five weeks passed and there was no improvement in the food. For any little thing we needed, we had to put up a squawk to the captain. We even had to put up a fight to get our coats, though they were stacked up in the supply tent.

* Sickness.

One night most of the boys got diarrhea. Plenty of CC pills and castor oil were doled out. All Captain Phillips had to say about it was that he would investigate. When the boys took some vomit to him and showed him the green ring of stool around them, he made another promise to investigate.

Then came another attack of diarrhea which sent one boy to the hospital and had no several others for days. Some of the boys wrote A. W. O. L. Others planned to run away, but they were told that their families would be cut off and that they would be dishonorably discharged which would keep them from ever getting a government job.

* Grievance Committee.

One day, while we were playing cards in a tent, I, who was a member of the Young Communist League, suggested that we do something about the rotten food. The boys agreed and after dinner a group of us took a walk out into the sticks. We held our meeting, creosote down in the bushes so that we would not be seen. We were seven, mostly Polish fellows. We proposed that we call another meeting and invite the "League of Nations," meaning that we would have to call the boys of the many nationalities that composed the camp. "If we have every boy here, then we can do something," we broke up having decided that each of us was to bring another fellow.

At the next meeting we had sixteen. We decided to circulate a petition demanding better food. If the captain did not do anything about that, we would write a letter to Roosevelt. We also elected a committee of four as our leaders. I, who had already shown his ability, was among them.

The petition was drawn up and circulated openly in the camp by the committee. Within a couple of hours we had close to seventy signatures. We decided that as soon as we had the signature of two thirds of the men, we would present the petition to the captain.

* Holiday Feed.

That night we had another meeting. There were twenty fellows there. I showed them what good results had been gained from action by the boys in other camps. He told them of strikes that took place in other camps and of Camp 577 where the fellows struck. "Those fellows even got pie and cake now."

On the fourth of July we had visitors, government officials. In

the morning there was a flag ceremony and saluting and patriotic songs. We got swell food. Some of the fellows came up to me and told him to cross their names off the petition. That night we had another meeting and decided to hold up the petition until the food got bad again. And we spread the word about what we had decided to do among the fellows.

The night of July 5 was called the "Big Parade." Over ninety per cent of the company got sick with diarrhea again. Boys dropped on every side like flies. The first aid tent was full of patients. Boys were busy with stretchers. It was a night of misery and suffering.

* Strike.

Next morning they gave us a breakfast of honey and sausage. Everyone hated it and after being so sick no one could eat it. The boys came to me who was sick in bed. They asked him what to do. He said, "Strike. Refuse to eat. Refuse to work." The cry spread, "Strike! Strike!" Those who were organized didn't go into line for breakfast. About half the boys lined up. There were about ten minutes left. Victory or defeat hung in the balance and the committee was to lose. They came running back to me. Weak as he was, he got up and went over to the boys waiting in line. "You boys ain't going to eat that junk and make them think we like it. We must eat better food or we'll all be sick. Come on, boys, get out of the line." All but five or six dropped out. The whole company was on strike. From the regular boys up to the section leaders, no one went in to eat.

* Victory.

The boys were standing in groups and talking when the captain came in. He ordered everyone to fall in. No one obeyed. Instead the fellows gathered around him. He was pale and scared. "It was reported that there is a serious situation in camp," he started. Then he went on and gave us the same old line. Finally he asked, "What do you boys want?" Now was the time to present the demands.

One of the boys spoke up, "We want our food cooked decently." The captain promised to take personal charge of the food. Another committee member spoke up, "We breakfast." The captain agreed. I voiced another demand, "How about sugar and cream for our coffee?" The captain said he didn't know we hadn't been getting it. He turned to the mess sergeant and instructed him to have sugar and cream on the table. All the demands were granted. Yea! Hurray! The boys shouted and clapped. The captain went back to the kitchen and had sandwiches made with the jam that had been used for officers only—cut out, and good coffee.

Company 567 had struck and won.

John Diaz to Face Court On March 12

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—John Diaz, militant North Beach worker arrested during the rail strike last year, will come up in the Federal Court at the Post Office building, March 12, on deportation proceedings.

Diaz has been held in jail ever since his arrest while his wife and children have been forced to exist on a starvation diet and many times without the barest necessities.

He has been in the hands of police for more than six months and continually has been threatened by authorities in an attempt to force him to implicate other workers fighting for better conditions.

Lois accepted the check, seemingly absorbed in the "precise alignment of the two edges as she folded it. Halfway to the door she paused and turned again to Burke's desk. "I know you think a lot of things are funny, Mr. Burke." Her voice was very cool and very polite. "Some of them are, too. But the funniest thing of all is going to be your face when the revolution comes."

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"Did it ever occur to you to ask yourself what put me there?" She